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••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Peace Worth Waiting For
New Czech Readjustments
Policy Found in a Sermon

¶ **Disarmament**—The policy of "wait and see" is deprecated by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and a proposal is made for an international disarmament conference and a world peace force encouraged by America's lead and its active participation therein. Speaking at the opening of the twenty-sixth year of the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Butler resurrected a resolution adopted by Congress in 1910 and signed by President Taft, which would authorize the United States to take the initiative in an international effort to limit armaments, utilize the navies as an international force for peace, and otherwise lessen the possibilities of war. After sounding European sentiment back there in 1910 it was decided to "wait and see." And the world saw the Great War. Now, proposes Dr. Butler, suppose America were to say to the world: "We have waited and seen enough. Come now and sit down with us . . . to put an end to this armed fear and despair. . . ." • Dr. Butler wants American idealism to be an idealism of acts rather than words.

¶ **Docked**—The strike of tugboat workers in New York Harbor could not prevent Britain's largest ship from nosing into her pier. While the strike-stoked boilers of the small "pushers and pullers" remained cold, the Queen Mary nosed up to the end of her pier under her own power, and in 34 minutes, with the use of hawsers and winches and clever work of propellers, negotiated to a perfect berthing. • Rather symbolical, that achievement. At a time when Great Britain's policy is the subject (within and without) of so much conflicting opinion, it is encouraging to recall that heretofore she has negotiated a safe berthing under her own power.

¶ **Prague**—Czechoslovakia proceeds with its task of reorientation in a Europe readjusting itself to the Munich peace provisions. While martial law prevails in districts along the Hungarian frontier, heroic efforts go forward to re-establish negotiations over Hungary's territorial demands, some Hungarian city now being discussed as a site for the new conversations. Meanwhile the Prague Government bends its efforts to freeing communications tied up by the transfer of railroad, telephone and telegraph lines to Germany. The proposal now considered is for joint use of certain lines by both Germany and Czechoslovakia. • With the exception of its financial problem—which bids fair to find relief in a British loan—the untangling of Czechoslovakia's internal snarls seems now to depend upon a steadying hand from Berlin.

¶ **Tokyo**—Japan's new military strategy turns the world's interest back to the war in the Orient. In south China the Japanese expedition cuts the Canton-Kowloon Railway and thereby severs an important feeder for munitions into China. The strategy brings the Japanese operations close to the boundary of British-controlled territory near Hong Kong. The success of the adventure is a blow not only to Chinese, but to British interests, for while the munition line is stopped the present trade line to the hinterland is also cut. Meanwhile the bayonets around Hankow press in a narrowing circle as an effort is made to co-ordinate the Japanese drive in south China with the drive around Hankow. • This maneuver keeps the best Chinese reserves and materials occupied in the north while the drive proceeds around Canton in the south.

¶ **Radio**—With the political campaign season now open, and hunters for the elusive vote busily making the aerial branches re-echo with verbal shots, the National Association of Broadcasters issues a sort of radio sporting guide. In other words, a little pamphlet is now placed in the hands of radio campaigners. Its paramount message is essentially this: "S-p-e-a-k; don't shout. You are talking to an audience of sitting room folk. Do not turn the heat on them, or they'll turn the dial on you." • The advice will find response in a host of "Hear, hears!" Now, how about passing the pamphlets around among those radio advertisement shouters?

¶ **Sermon**—President Roosevelt's message to the Eucharistic Congress, meeting at New Orleans, La., is delivered by Postmaster General Farley but its import reaches much farther than the Roman Catholic assemblage—for it is an appeal for a return to Christian principles in political and international adjustments. "No greater blessing," said Mr. Farley, "can come to our land today than a revival of the spirit of religion. I doubt if there is any problem in the world today—social, political or economic—that would not find happy solution if approached in the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount." And again: "One sometimes wonders why the Almighty is so patient and forgiving in the light of what is happening in the world today." • Perhaps to show men how to be patient and forgiving—for that is the essence of the Sermon on the Mount.

Japanese Cut Canton's Link To Hong Kong

First objective of new expedition achieved as main road for Chinese munitions is closed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 18—It is confirmed that the Japanese forces in South China have achieved the first objective of their expedition, cutting the Canton-Kowloon railway southeast of Sheklung and thereby separating Canton and Hong Kong and severing the most important route by which munitions have reached China from the outside world.

A new landing was carried out this morning west of Hong Kong very near the boundary of the British leased territory, which apparently protects the right flank of the landing forces. The swift advance of Japanese troops near Canton has momentarily eclipsed the slower operations around Hankow in public attention, and one sees crowds of spectators around the windows of newspaper offices, where the latest bulletins and illustrated maps show the progress of the expedition.

The rapid penetration inland in the first week after landing at Bias Bay suggests that the Japanese have not yet encountered the strong resistance which may materialize as their advance proceeds.

[A strong Japanese column was reported by the Associated Press to be preparing to attack the Bocca Tigris forts which would prevent light warcraft from reaching the South China metropolis. An attack also proceeded toward Sheklung. Chinese resistance, however, was said to have blocked the 50-mile Canton-Tsenghsing road as 100,000 Chinese offered the first serious resistance of the six-day campaign near Wongtong, 45 miles east of Canton.

The Japanese are estimated to have occupied 3,000 square miles of the Kwantung Province, having landed some 60,000 troops since Oct. 12.]

Some Japanese foreign military observers believe that Canton may fall before Hankow since the best Chinese reserves of men and material are concentrated around the latter city while Canton apparently is committed to the defense of second grade Provincial forces. Newspaper comment on the drive against Canton today reflects hope that it will slow down the arrival of munitions and cut the outflow of Chinese silver which hitherto has been largely through Canton.

The cutting of the Canton-Kowloon Railway by the Japanese left about $3,000,000 worth of supplies, intended for Chinese defense, in Hong Kong, although officials believed the valuable stores could be re-routed northward.

The Yomiuri in commenting on the new offensive in South China emphasized the blow to British interests which the isolation of Hong Kong from its normal trade in the hinterland will represent.

Armament Spending Held Bar to Recovery

By the Associated Press

Denver, Colo.

An officer of the International Convention of Disciples of Christ told the convention assembly Oct. 17 that increased spending for armament would not bring economic recovery.

James A. Crain of Indianapolis, Ind., Secretary of the Convention's Department of Education and Social Action, said, "When nations spend so much for nonproductive instruments of war they are not solving the economic problem but are intensifying it."

Mr. Crain declared, "The church has been used too often to perpetuate ill will. Too often the church has been used as an instrument of propaganda."

"In the future," he said, "I do not believe the American ministry will accept sermon outlines prepared by the War Department or defense organizations."

U. S. Transoceanic Air Lines Split Up Foreign Territory

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—The two American air transport companies which propose to establish service between the United States and Europe—Pan American Airways and American Export Airlines—have signed an agreement dividing the areas they will serve, subject to the approval of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

The agreement affects no other company or person wishing a share of the transatlantic air trade.

Included in the pact is a stipulation, insisted upon by PAA, that it be allowed to establish round-the-world service, stopping under certain conditions at ports served by American Export.

Questioned about the significance of the clause, PAA said it was "looking ahead 30 or 40 years" when transoceanic transport planes "might" be sent around the world.

Imperial Airways of Great Britain, Pan American's chief competitor in the race to dominate the world's commercial airways, already has served notice of its intention to belt the globe.

PAA officials would not say whether the American company contemplated meeting the challenge.

Under the agreement, "to avoid destructive and wasteful competition," PAA and American Export will seek permission to serve only two countries jointly—Germany and France. PAA's territory generally is described as Bermuda and Northern Europe, plus the Scandinavian countries.

American Export, which recently concluded a working agreement with Ala Littoria, the Italian Transport Company, is assigned the Mediterranean countries, western Asia, to the Persian Gulf, Albania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and North Africa.

James Eaton, Executive Vice-President of American Export, commented, "In our minds, the agreement was only good, common sense, promoting the safety and efficiency of transatlantic air transport."

World Peace: Shall America Lead the Way?

U. S. is only nation able to assume leadership in disarmament move, Dr. Butler declares.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—An international disarmament conference and a world-peace force are the prime needs today if peace is to be safeguarded, in the opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University. The time has come for action—not a continuation of the watchful-waiting policy that has been the chief characteristic of the powers when war clouds gathered, Dr. Butler declared at the opening of the twenty-sixth year of the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences at the McMillin Academic Theater here last night.

Only the United States can take the initiative in calling such a conference, Dr. Butler held, and for authority for the move he dug into the Congressional archives and brought out a resolution adopted unanimously by Congress in 1910 and signed by President Taft.

The resolution follows:

"Resolved, that a commission of five members be appointed by the President of the United States to consider the expediency of utilizing existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the nations of the world by international agreement, and for constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace, and to consider and report upon any other means to diminish the expenditures of government for military purposes, and to lessen the possibilities of war."

This was "the most outstanding act of vision and constructive policy in the history of the American people," Dr. Butler declared.

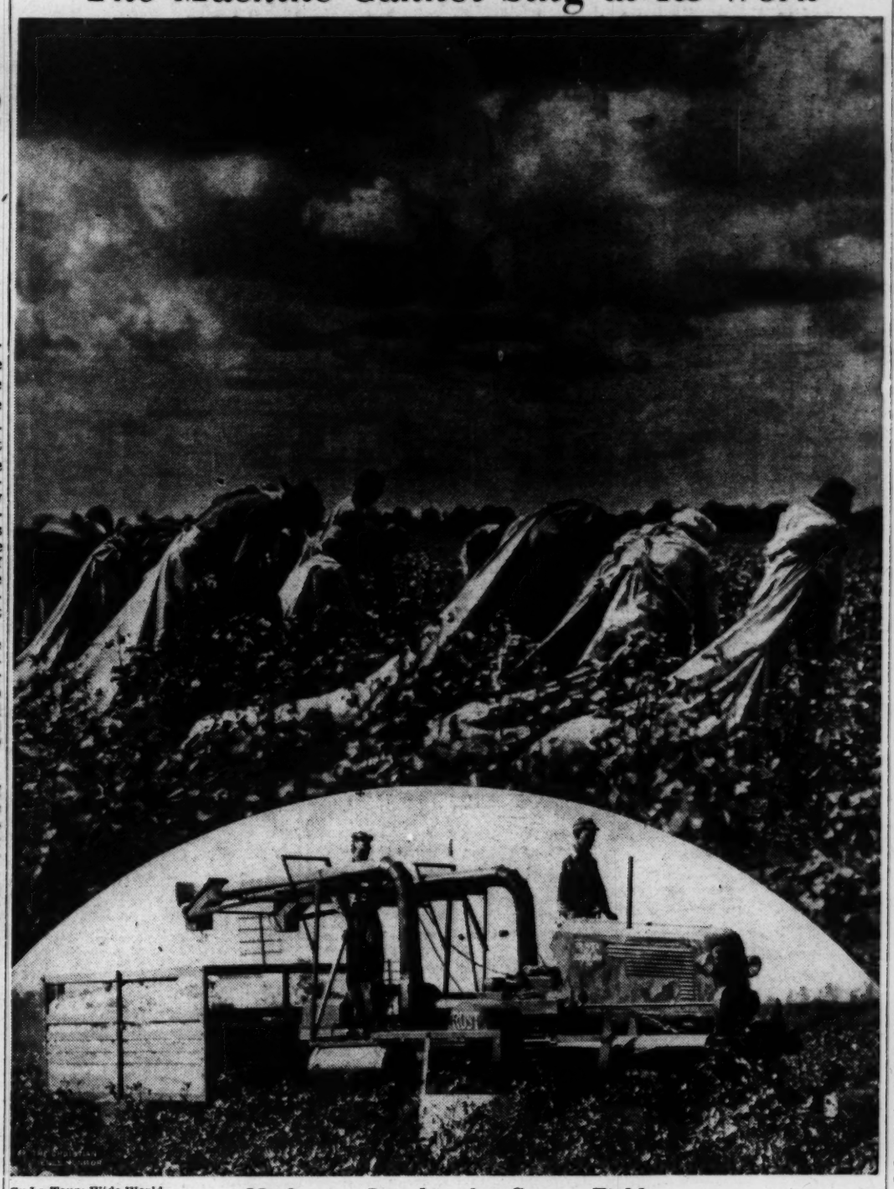
Dr. Butler said that after President Taft had signed the resolution, he "asked two of his friends to go to Europe and to inquire unofficially and informally what the answer would be to such an invitation if he were to issue it. These two friends, he revealed, were himself and Elihu Root, the elder.

"For obvious reasons, he did not approach those governments through ordinary diplomatic channels," Dr. Butler continued. "He went informally and personally to sound them out."

Dr. Butler and Mr. Root talked with Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Philippine Berthelot, head of the French Foreign Office; Emperor William, of Germany, and highest officials of the Foreign Office in Vienna.

"We both reported to Mr. Taft that the reception of the proposal was very polite, but wait and see, not yet, wait and see," he said. "They waited and they saw. It was nearly four years before the calamity came and the world knew those appalling years which we used to think could at least be described as the last of their kind."

The Machine Cannot Sing at Its Work



Cy La Tour; Wide World

Mechanics Invades the Cotton Field

Top: Negro cotton pickers with their 12-feet long bags and their plantation melodies add to the traditional romance of the cotton-growing industry.

Bottom: This cotton picker will pick 1,500 pounds of cotton an hour at 24 cents 100 pounds compared with 75 cents to $1 paid to hand pickers.

Big Problems Rise By Mechanization Of Cotton Fields

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—The level cotton fields of the South from which tenant farmers and sharecroppers pick an uncertain livelihood have undergone a mechanical revolution in the past 30 years, and face an even greater change in the future. The machine has been introduced, and according to a study issued today by the Government, labor requirements for cotton production declined by 16 per cent per acre from 1907 to 1936, and 20 per cent per bale.

The decline, which covered the whole cotton territory, chiefly reflected the rise of the machine. In the past three or four years mechanization has speeded up. Big numbers of tenants have been "tractored off," and now they can expect work on cotton only as day laborers, during the peak seasons.

The study was made by the national research project of WPA. Machines and improved technology are taking the place of men and mules. The hard, back-breaking toil in the hot sun is being done by mechanical servants, but this is making problems for the displaced workers.

"The tractor is now available for the pre-harvest operations of seedbed preparation, planting and cultivation. Its use is feasible wherever the topography of the country presents level or gently rolling land. . .

"Use of the tractor is economical when cotton is grown on large farm units such as exist in relatively greater numbers in the areas west of the Mississippi where the topography is most favorable."

The report raises the question of whether the small farm unit in agriculture is not as definitely under attack by big scale producer as the old-fashioned cross-roads store is by the "chain" store. Indicated by the study, there are definite economies in large-scale, machine-production methods of cotton raising in a bitterly competitive world market. What the result will be on the South, whose economy is based

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Radio Teaches Politicians How to Compete With Swing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—To all political candidates in the United States, from Sheriff to Senator, the National Association of Broadcasters is this week in desperation issuing an elementary little pamphlet on use of the radio which might be labeled: "Don't shout!"

In words of one syllable, and paragraphs of one sentence, the NAB does its best to reform candidates who bring to the radio the tub-thumping tactics, the raucous-voiced shouting, that have been indigenous to politics since politics began. In short, the NAB is trying to make Franklin D. Roosevelts out of the nation's dogcatchers; it is trying to introduce the manner of the fireside chat—of the political crooner as contrasted with the political opera singer.

Here is the admirable opening of NAB's little book:

"The essential of radio is speaking to people in their homes—NOT in the convention hall.

"You SPEAK—you don't shout.

"Perhaps 99 per cent of the people you address by radio are seated in their front parlors.

"There, quiet reigns . . ."

And so, in order to insure that some quiet may still reign, NAB starts its primary class for politicians. The booklet continues on a note of grim warning:

"No law in this country compels them to listen to you.

"You must interest them.

"For if you don't, a swing band, a news broadcast, ANOTHER SPEAKER will!"

Chapter one continues in this simple and direct vein for about 125 well-chosen words.

Chapter two, on "a thought before writing your radio talk," is on the thesis: "The audience you have depends upon what you say in the first two minutes of your talk." It, too, is limited to 125 pungent words.

Chapter three is on: "How to write the radio talk," and is equally brief. It says: "Write your radio speech as you talk.

"Do you prefer BIG multi-syllabled words? Forget them.

"If you say 'domicile' for 'home'; 'seat of learning' for 'school'; 'place of worship' for 'church,' stick to the simpler terms.

"Don't get lost in literary confusion.

"This is not an oration."

Then there is technical advice on how to time your talk and a final word: "At the microphone." Candidates are implored:

"When you are before the microphone, relax.

"Keep your lips moist . . .

"Do not cough or sneeze into the microphone.

"Be friendly. That is radio at its best.

"Be sincere."

And so the little book ends on this basic injunction. If it is heeded, not only radio-speaking but politics will have been reformed.

But the listener always has the last word, and NAB's most potent phrase probably was:

"No law in this country compels them to listen to you. . . ."

The booklet is being distributed through individual radio stations.

Intimate Message From the Country

Clark for 1940 Brings Up Questions in Missouri of the Senator's Possible Connection With State Boss Pendergast

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

St. Louis

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, one of the leaders in the fight against the President's Court bill, is mentioned on most of the lists as a possible Democratic presidential nominee in 1940. And so a word about Missouri politics and his place in it is required reading in the political primer of these days.

Senator Clark was elected in 1932 in opposition to the machine of Tom Pendergast, of Kansas City. That was a good springboard, combined with his father's great name and his own upstanding, politically pleasing personality. Much was expected of Senator Clark in Washington.

His first difficulty concerned Huey P. Long. Bennett Clark's brother-in-law is James M. Thomson, publisher of the New Orleans Item, who wanted to be Secretary of War in the Roosevelt cabinet, and needed the support of the all-powerful Kingfish. So Senator Clark was rated for a time as an ally of Huey Long. Later they became bitter opponents and Senator Clark had little luck in his frequent encounters with the Kingfish on Senate debate. But a cloud had passed across the face of the Clark prestige in national affairs. However, Senator Clark continued as an active Senator, gained standing in his partnership with Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota in the munitions inquiry, and finally emerged into the full spotlight as one of the victorious horsemen during the Supreme Court fight.

The Missouri Senator is a close friend of Vice-President Garner—he personally cooks hog jowl and turnip greens to Cactus Jack's taste—and seems to be the political legattee of the powerful Texan. If Vice-President Garner backs any anti-Roosevelt candidate for the nomination—or a post-Roosevelt candidate—it seems most likely to be Senator Clark.

Clark and Pendergast

But meantime things have been happening in Missouri. A year or more ago there was a Clark-Pendergast rapprochement. And this summer, in the words of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch: "Mr. Clark made his pilgrimage to Kansas City, came away with Boss Tom's renewed blessing, and was duly nominated."

And this did not set well with crusading Missourians who would like to upset the Kansas City boss—who would like to see their senior Senator advance his national career through a strong stand against "bossism" and for decent government.

Senator Clark denies that he is under any obligation to Pendergast. He feels that the Kansas City organization is not dominant in the State, and regards it as a municipal issue alone—an issue far removed from his own St. Louis.

But crusading liberals—not New Dealers, but people who see eye-to-eye with the Post-Dispatch—feel that Senator Clark, like other presidential candidates before him, through an excess of caution has opened up several yawning crevices in his armor. They feel that he is now tarred with the Pendergast brush, and they think that while Pendergast votes may help the Senator to re-election in 1938, they would be a severe handicap in 1940.

Here is the evidence. The State's most vigorous primary fight this summer was over a Supreme Court justiceship. James Douglas, a young circuit judge in St. Louis, was appointed two years ago by Gov. Lloyd Stark to the State Supreme Court. He promptly rounded out a 4-3 majority of the Court which disallowed an insurance rate compromise that allegedly would have enriched certain political lawyers and companies. The Governor meantime ousted the Pendergast-backed insurance commissioner. The decision infuriated the Pendergast machine, which vowed to ruin both Stark and Douglas.

Douglas and Milligan

The keen issue of this year's primary was over Judge Douglas's renomination, opposed by a Pendergast nominee—an obscure judge from southeast Missouri. Senator Clark's critics say he showed his obedience to the Pendergast machine by not taking part in this crucial campaign. Senator Clark says that he indirectly helped in the Douglas renomination because Republicans who came into the Democratic primary to vote for him as a reward for his Court fight then voted for Douglas too.

But a more significant tie between Senator Clark and the Pendergast machine came last winter in the Milligan affair. Maurice M. Milligan was originally appointed, on Senator Clark's nomination, as federal district attorney in Kansas City. Mr. Milligan has led the famous Kansas City vote fraud prosecutions, with the courageous backing of Federal Judges Otis and Reeves. Justice Reeves it was, in a ringing charge to the jury, who led the battle against the Pendergast citadel by saying:

"Gentlemen, reach for all, even if you find them in high authority. Move on them!"

The Jury, and Prosecutor Milligan, have moved. They have sent over 100 machine politicians to the penitentiary, and the trials continue. Higher-ups are yet to come. But Mr. Milligan was almost stopped. His term expired last February, it was feared President Roosevelt would not reappoint him. When, after great pressure, the President did so, Senator Harry S. Truman—a Pendergast man—made a bitter attack on Mr. Milligan in the United States Senate. Senator Clark, who originally sponsored Mr. Milligan, made a defense which his critics consider woefully inadequate. Thus, for a second time, he was alleged to have shown subservience to the machine.

True or false, Senator Clark's national future seems to some degree to turn on these charges. When Governor Roosevelt showed his independence of Tammany by ousting Mayor "Jimmy" Walker in 1932 the road to his presidential nomination was clear. Somewhat the same issue seems to be presented to Bennett Champ Clark.

Erwin D. Canham

World's Biggest Ship Slips Into Dock Unaided by Tugs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—New York City's towboat strike may be tying up the harbor, but not the steamship Queen Mary of the Cunard-White Star Line, the world's largest vessel, which steamed into port here this morning when not a tugboat was tugging and warped its ponderous way into its berth unaided.

Asked how he did it, Commodore Robert B. Irving of the Queen's Navy, said he "docked her like a ferryboat," then added that there was a little more to it than that.

With slack water and quiet wind to help, the 83,000 ton vessel's bow was nosed into its berth. Great bowlings were then carried to shore and wrapped around. Then while the stern was steadied by a slight turning of the propellors, to keep the big ship from drifting toward the Italian Line pier, the forecastle steam capstans wound the ship in.

There was one uneasy moment when one of the heavy lines, given too great a strain, snapped like a cannon shot, but the other held, and the vessel was docked in 34 minutes, the same time it generally takes 12 snorting tugs to edge the ship to the pier. As for getting out, Commodore Irving said that was no task at all, and that the Queen Mary would manage with, or without, tugs.

Meanwhile, tugboat workers and operators remain deadlocked, with the latter refusing to meet the workers' demands for a $5-a-month pay rise for captains and engineers, $10 a month for deckhands, cooks, oilers, and firemen, and promise of a closed shop.

Union circles hold that if a speedy settlement is not forthcoming the Longshoremen's Union will call a strike, forbidding unloading of vessels which berth under their own power. It is expected that such a strike would soon force shipowners to bring enough pressure on towboat operators to force them to meet the Union's terms.

The Union is still permitting the movement of enough tugs to ensure dumping of the City's garbage and coal supply for the City's power houses.

'Links In Christianity's Chain'
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Congress Has Fight Due On Civil Service

Reform League prepares to launch drive for writing merit system into Constitution.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—The time is ripe for a constitutional amendment writing civil service into the law of the land once and for all, declared H. Eliot Kaplan, Executive Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League here today, in connection with the meeting of the Civil Service Assembly in this city.

The Reform League is preparing to take the formal step of launching a drive for such an amendment, and will press it with all the strength at its disposal, Mr. Kaplan declared.

This is no sudden determination. It is brought about by the logic of swift recent events, in the belief of Mr. Kaplan, which is shared by many others of the assembled civil service experts from all over the United States and Canada.

The immediate barrier to civil service reform in the Federal Government is now Congress, according to this informed view, and the whole record of Congress for the past half century gives little indication of an intention to push reform without intense urging from behind.

Has Developed Suddenly

The new situation has come about suddenly, through events which have entirely changed the previous picture. Under recent sweeping executive orders Mr. Roosevelt authorized extension of Civil Service to practically all jobs which are not specifically exempted by act of Congress. This in the year 1938 for the first time turns attention away from presidential action to congressional action.

Mr. Roosevelt's executive orders will bring about 72,000 erstwhile patronage jobs for the first time under Civil Service, Mr. Kaplan estimates, and Mr. Roosevelt's additional promise yesterday of adequate funds for the half-starved United States Civil Service Commission, will help carry the new rules into effect if it is made good.

But the President has no authority to blanket under Civil Service the jobs which Congress has specifically and categorically nailed down under the spoils system.

Mr. Kaplan says that there are no less than 225,000 jobs of this sort; jobs which Congress at one time or another, by rider to an appropriation bill, or by quiet insertion of a few seemingly innocent words in a new measure has exempted from the merit system.

Case of the RFC

Congress, for example, exempted the RFC from Civil Service; in the same way it specifically exempted federal housing and dozens of others. No excuse was offered for this anti-social action; for the most part it was put through quietly or stealthily, and Republicans and Democrats shared the disgrace.

Bad Record in Congress

The record of Congress in this respect, Mr. Kaplan says, is—without mincing matters—thoroughly bad. Only once in history, so far as he knows, has Congress ever put back under the merit system jobs which it had previously gone out of its way to exempt. These were the prohibition agent jobs, originally exempted, but returned to Civil Service after widespread graft and corruption had been proved to the hilt.

On the other hand, the record of exempting erstwhile merit system jobs is discouraging. Most notorious example was the rider slipped into the deficiency appropriation bill of 1913, putting deputy collectors of the internal revenue bill under spoils. They had been under the merit system for years. There are now 7,900 of these officers, and they are the chief political agents of the Federal Government since the Post Office Department has just recently been cleaned up, and 34,000 First, Second and Third Class Postmasters put under Civil Service.

Twenty-five years of struggle to get the deputy collectors back into Civil Service has been unavailing. Congress has ignored it. The law was put over against Woodrow Wilson's indignant protest, and in complete defiance of public opinion.

Particularly Dangerous

In some ways, Mr. Kaplan thinks, it is the most dangerous form of political control, for it touches the tax authority, and gives these political inspectors who examine the most

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

In the Boston Section:

Judge questions defendant in Graves perjury trial.

Buckley and Hurley split further over storm payments.

Four new housing projects await City Council's approval.

Large number of shows open in Boston theaters.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Canton Attack Blow to U. S. Trade

Army plans to transform Japan from land of silk and cotton to one of iron and steel.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—That Japan will emerge from the present war economically strengthened and able to supply East Asia with the products of its heavy industries was forecast by War Minister Seishiro Itagaki in a recent press interview.

This viewpoint was interesting because it is the precise reverse of the common belief abroad that Japan's military successes are likely to be offset and canceled by economic and financial exhaustion after the struggle.

It also represented a bid by the military class, of which General Itagaki is spokesman, for the support of the business interests, especially those concerned with such branches of industry as metallurgy, machine-building, iron and steel manufactures, chemicals, etc. These industries are booming now, as a result of war orders, while the consumption goods industries, textiles, rubber goods, pottery, silk, are languishing for lack of foreign orders; and, in some cases, of necessary imported raw materials.

General Itagaki declared that both Europe and America, after the World War, had turned to building up heavy industries. Japan, on the other hand, had neglected these industries until the present time. Now, in the opinion of the War Minister, "heavy industries should become the basic industries of Japan. Future development of Japan depends on the progress of this basic policy and we must expand our productivity as much as possible and maintain it forever."

Answering those who anticipate that the wartime expansion of the metal and machine-building industries will end in a disastrous slump, the War Minister declared that, with China associated with Japan in an economic bloc, there need be no concern for the future of the industries. He also suggested that the heavy industries should have state control and guidance, whereas consumption goods industries should be left to private control.

Here in a nutshell is the economic program of the Japanese Army: To transform Japan from a land of silk and cotton into a land of iron and steel, simultaneously subjecting the heavy industries, which are closely connected with armament needs, to close state control. It is a program worth noticing, because the Army has a good deal to say on matters outside the purely military sphere.

General Itagaki also discussed at some length the situation if and when Hankow is captured. Refusal to deal with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek he characterized as an "immutable" policy. If the Nationalist Government yields to Japan and throws over General Chiang it should be requested, as a proof of sincerity, to merge with the regimes which have been set up under Japanese sponsorship in Peking and Nanking, he said.

The War Minister took an optimistic view, from the Japanese standpoint, of the effect that might be expected from the capture of Hankow on General Chiang Kai-shek's powers of military resistance. He asserted that General Chiang could not train large numbers of troops in remote Provinces, such as Yunnan and Szechwan. Moreover, the loss of such routes of communication as the Yangtze River, the Peking-Hankow and the Canton-Hankow railways, in General Itagaki's opinion, would make it impossible for General Chiang to exercise far-flung authority.

American Citizens Guarded in Canton

By the Associated Press

Washington

American diplomatic officials have arranged for the safety of 156 American citizens in the Canton area now threatened by Japan's advance in South China.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull said 300 of the 456 Americans once living there had left during the past year. A group of 15 has just departed.

Officials said safety arrangements included the concentration of noncombatants in pre-established points, the location of which would be communicated to the Japanese. An American gunboat is within reach of Canton and one French and five British gunboats are nearby.

Chinese have opened new roads to interior but volume they can handle is uncertain.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Japan's latest military movement in South China to close Canton to trade with the outside world is a heavy blow to the century-old trade which American and British interests have maintained with China.

How serious a blow it is cannot yet be determined. Indicative of the amazing vitality and ingenuity that China has shown in its crisis, new routes to the outside world have been opened in the very week that Japan finally launched the long threatened attack on Canton. As Japanese troops cut the railroads and highways between Hong Kong and Canton, Chinese road gangs were completing new inland roads which will connect the outside world with Chungking, the new captial of China.

Work on those roads was started almost as soon as Japan invaded China proper last year. It has been going on energetically during the progress of hostilities. Now, as Canton is closed, cables from China announce that the new roads have actually been opened. They are not what would be called modern express highways in the United States. But from reports of American commercial representatives in China they are truck roads capable of carrying traffic to the new inland Chinese capital from French and British ports.

Link to Indo-China

The main new road connects Chungking with Yunnanfu, capital of Yunnan Province in the south of China on the Indo-China border. There is a French railroad from Yunnanfu to Hanoi, capital of French Indo-China, and to Haiphong, its port. Another road from Yunnanfu goes due west for 350 miles where it connects at Myitkyina in Burma with a British railroad coming from Rangoon and Mandalay.

Yunnanfu is thus on a railroad from a French port and within about 350 miles by road from a railroad in British territory. Yunnanfu itself is about 400 miles from Chungking. That connection is now officially reported open for Chinese government supplies.

There are other inland routes to China. A road is under construction between Chungking and Lanchow, a city on the Great Wall in the northwest where there is connection by road with points on the trans-Siberian railroad. Another longer route due west from Chungking connects by way of Kashgar with points on the Turk-Siberian railroad. It is primarily a canal caravan route.

However, the hope for survival of British and American trade with China now lies almost exclusively in the roads to Chungking from French Indo-China and Burma.

Curb to U. S. Trade

The havoc which the latest Japanese moves in South China causes to this trade is indicated by the vastly increased importance of Hong Kong as a port of entry for China during the past six months. During the first six months of 1938 approximately 45 per cent of all Chinese imports came in through Hong Kong and Canton as compared to only 16 per cent during the same period in 1937. The percentage of total Chinese exports going out through this same route jumped from 17 per cent for the first half of 1937 to 43 per cent for the first half of 1938.

This has meant, according to such information as the U. S. Department of Commerce is able to obtain from the Far East, that American and British and other foreign trade with China has been almost completely shut off from north and Central China ports and has been diverted to Hong Kong and Canton. North China trade is now almost completely in the hands of Japan. In the month of June 80 per cent of all North China imports were Japanese and 70 per cent of all North China exports.

China's total trade with the outside world, including the increased trade with Japan in the occupied areas, has decreased about one fourth in imports since the beginning of the war, and about one third in exports. Thus while the total is decreasing and Japan is obtaining something approximating a monopoly on trade to areas under its control the rest of the world has already seen its trade channeled into the one port of Hong Kong. That port for six months has enjoyed an unprecedented boom. Now trade is forced to seek new and more difficult routes.

Hong Kong Busy

During the six months from January through July when Hong Kong was open and trade could still move from there to Hankow by railroad, British and American trade suffered but on the whole held up perhaps surprisingly well. Total Chinese imports from the United States amounted to $96,949,000 as compared to $138,694,000 for the comparable six months period of 1937. In each case these imports of American goods were 18 percent of total Chinese imports for the period. Chinese exports to the United States suffered more severely dropping from $181,111,000 for the first half of 1937 to $38,798,000 for the first half of 1938. This was a drop from 31 per cent of the total to 9 per cent.

Chinese imports from Great Britain were $82,990,000 during the first half of 1937 and dropped to $45,710,000 for the same period in 1938, a reduction from 11 per cent of the total of Chinese imports to 9 per cent. Chinese exports to Great Britain dropped from $50,465,000 to $28,790,000, but the percentage loss was only from 9 per cent to 7 per cent.

Thus while the closing of North and Central China ports to British and American trade hurt, there continued until the past week to be a large volume of Anglo-American trade flowing into China by way of Hong Kong.

The question remains how much of this remaining trade can continue to squeeze in through the narrow emergency roads which have just been opened to Chungking. Advices in trade circles indicate that for the time being imports will be limited almost exclusively to military supplies purchased by the Chinese Government. Thus the prospects for commercial trade with China are considered extremely poor.

U. S. Attitude Watched

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—European tensions have combined with China's prolonged troubles to focus increasing attention here upon the position of the United States as regards the Far East. It is argued with considerable plausibility that however matters may look upon the surface, there is a strong and inexorable pressure upon responsible American leaders to feel responsibility both for the traditional American good will toward China and, in some measure, for the whole Occidental stake in the Far East.

It is impossible at this distance to judge whether such considerations much impress the general run of the American people but there is a strong hope in many quarters, naturally including the Chinese, that the authorities in Washington—to say nothing of financial powers in New York—will be awake to the needs and opportunities of this crucial period.

Beyond doubt, the attitude of the United States may finally prove decisive in the event that European preoccupations leave Japan otherwise with a free hand to operate against not only the Chinese National Government but foreign interests.

U. S. Hong Kong Trade Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Japan's advance into South China is threatening extensive American trade and investments.

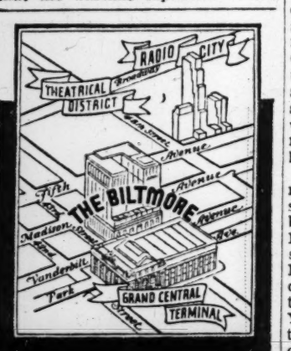
American exports sent to the British port of Hong Kong, almost all for forwarding to South China, have more than tripled in the last year and a half. For the first eight months of 1938 they totaled $15,714,000. In August they were $1,871,000, which contrasted with an average of $609,000 in the first three months of 1937.

American products have been flowing to Hong Kong because the war in north and central China cut off trade in those regions. Now the war in South China may deflect them again, possibly through French Indo-China or Burma, India.

Although experts here estimate American business investments in South China do not aggregate more than $5,000,000, there is a much larger percentage of American mission property in the area.

One of the most noted American missions is the Ling Nan University outside Canton. Its campus was bombed this summer by Japanese airplanes, and the incident was the subject of a diplomatic exchange between the American and the Japanese Governments.

The total American investment in China is estimated at about $250,000,000, of which $150,000,000 is business property. Nearly $100,000,000 of this is in Shanghai, with Tientsin in North China coming next.



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In an Australian Setting

Contrasts in Geelong, Victoria
A street scene in the famous wool center is shown in the upper view, and the Eastern Beach in the lower picture.

Geelong, Victoria Wool Port, Observes 100 Years as Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Geelong, principal wool-trading port of Victoria, is celebrating the day when, a century ago, Governor Sir Richard Bourke gave to it the official status of a town. Highlight in the three-week program, which started Oct. 8, is the unveiling of a King George V monument by the Governor of Victoria, Lord Huntingfield.

Great improvement has marked the time since February 1802 when Lieut. John Murray discovered and explored Corio Bay, near what is now Geelong. But steps in the development of the district were separated by long intervals, and it was not until Dec. 17, 1824 that the first trip to Corio Bay by land was made by two travelers, Hamilton Hume and William Hilton Hovell, from New South Wales. More than 10 years later, on May 29, 1835, the first settler, John Batman, arrived at Indented Heads, near the present site of Geelong, with deed obtained from the Aboriginal chiefs conveying to him large tracts of land.

Came With Their Flocks

Settlement of the district by white men did not begin until in 1836 two immigrants named Cowie and Stead drove their flocks past Werribee to an inlet which Hume, in 1824, had heard the blacks call Geelong, but which is now known as Corio Bay.

Another settler, Robert Steiglitz, located himself on Bell-post Hill where the settlers had erected a ship's bell rung to warn shepherds of danger from the natives. In the same year Dr. Alexander Thomson came to the settlement and became its first mayor. The following year saw the locality develop under the hand of a dozen or more owners of sheep runs. The sheep for the settlement were landed at the nearby Point Henry.

The name Geelong is said to have been first officially used by Governor Bourke in 1837, and was taken from the hill upon which the future town was located. In the same year Capt. Foster Fyans was sent to Geelong as Police Magistrate and Protector of Aborigines. The first weatherboard house was erected at this time in Barwon Terrace by David Fisher.

Sale of Town Allotments

On Oct. 26, 1838, the same Governor officially declared Geelong to be a town, and in February 1839 the first sale of Geelong Town allotments was held in Sydney.

Progress in the town grew steadily from that time on. In 1841 Geelong had 81 houses and a population of 454. In 1849 it had grown to a population of 8,000. Incorporation of Geelong by a special act of the New South Wales Legislative Council took place on Oct. 12, 1849. The first meeting of the Geelong Town Council was held on Feb. 9, 1850.

The important position as a wool center contributed to the rapid development of Geelong, and in 1910 it was proclaimed a city. Establishment of a wool exchange advanced its commercial value and a well-situated harbor has made it one of the principal wool-trading cities of Victoria.

Students Who Maul King's English Are to Hear Just How Bad It Sounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18—University of Pennsylvania students who consistently fail to measure up to acceptable standards in spoken English will soon have an opportunity to hear themselves as others hear them, according to plans announced by Dr. Frank A. Laurie, Chairman of the Department of English at the University.

The opportunity will be offered by the installation of several new recording machines and other equipment for use in a remedial program in English, as well as in the conduct of courses in public speaking and journalism. With the acquisition of the recording devices those students who show a pronounced tendency to lapse into carelessness in their form of expression may be called upon to face the apparatus while they read themes of their own composition, engage in informal conversation, or make extemporaneous speeches.

The recording obtained not only will give the student a better appreciation of his particular shortcomings but will enable faculty members to analyze more thoroughly the student's enunciation, pronunciation, diction, vocabulary and other factors governing his ability to speak correctly.

Late last year the faculties of all undergraduate schools at the University approved a recommendation by the Educational Council that undergraduates failing to maintain satisfactory standards in written and spoken English be barred from graduation until such deficiencies were overcome.

For the benefit of students in public speaking classes the new recording machines will be used, in conjunction with a radio receiving set, to build up a permanent library of important addresses. Due partly to the development of radio broadcasting which has served to make Americans more "speech-conscious," according to Prof. John Dolman, Jr., of the Department of English, the enrollment in public speaking classes at the University has been growing steadily in recent years and now totals more than 400.

Still another use of the recording apparatus is visualized by Associate Professor Reese D. James in connection with the undergraduate courses in journalism. As part of the work in journalism, increased attention is being paid to the technique of news broadcasting, and Dr. James believes that the opportunity of hearing and criticising records of news broadcasts which they have prepared and delivered will be particularly helpful to the students.

Roosevelt Calls Sermon on Mount Basis of Peace

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 18 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley told the Eighth National Eucharistic Congress last night that President Roosevelt feels that any present world problem would be solved "if approached in the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount." The President's message to the Congress, read by Mr. Farley, said in part:

"We have just celebrated the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of our Federal Constitution, which guarantees freedom of conscience as the cornerstone of all our liberties. We in this country are upholders of the ideal of democracy in the government of man. We believe with heart and soul that in the long struggle of the human race to attain an orderly society the democratic form of government is the highest achievement. All of our hopes have their basis in the democratic ideal.

"Even before the adoption of our Declaration of Independence George Mason, in the Virginia Declaration of Rights, voiced what has become one of the deepest convictions of the American people: 'That religion, or the duty which we owe to our creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence, and, therefore, all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience; and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love, and charity toward each other.'

"We still remain true to the faith of our fathers who established religious liberty when the nation began. We must remember, too, that our forbears in every generation, and wherever they established their homes, made prompt and generous provision for the institutions of religion. We must continue their steadfast reliance upon the providence of God.

"I have said and I repeat to this solemn Eucharistic Congress that no greater blessing could come to our land today than a revival of the spirit of religion. I doubt if there is any problem in the world today—social, political or economic—that would not find happy solution if approached in the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount."

Paraguay Congress Sits As Normalcy Is Resumed

ASUNCION, Paraguay (AP)—Paraguay continued its return to a normal constitutional regime on Oct. 17 when both Houses of Congress began their first business session since the Chaco war.

The press censorship for printing and dispatching news was relaxed at noon.

Dr. Felix Paiva, Provisional President since Aug. 17, 1937, when he led the revolution that overthrew Col. Rafael Franco who headed the revolutionary military junta after the war, was elected Constitutional President on Oct. 10.

U. S. Court Hearings Open On 'Medical Trust' Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — The Government's test suit against so-called "medical monopoly" opened here today.

Justice James M. Proctor began the selection of a Federal grand jury to hear Justice Department charges that the American Medical Association and the District of Columbia Medical Society have violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

What is the background of this momentous case which will probably determine the future course in the American economy of so-called "socialized medicine"?

The controversy centers round the 20-month history of "Group Health Association, Inc.," organized here, early last year, by Ray Zimmerman, personnel director of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. He instigated a survey of sick leave of HOLC employees and found that minor illnesses were costing the Government large sums of money. As a proposed solution he and other officials organized in February, 1937, the Group Health Association, known as GHA, incorporated locally, which received an advance of $40,000 from the HOLC.

Had Rapid Growth

GHA agreed to provide certain limited medical services for the agency's employees. Dr. H. Rolfe Brown, retired physician of the Veterans Administration was employed as medical director, and through him several other doctors interested in co-operative medicine were employed. Shortly thereafter the Association was serving 800 member-patients who were either HOLC employees or members of their families.

The program flourished and the membership was broadened to employees of the Social Security Board, the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration. Later on, the members voted to admit employees of all Federal administrative agencies, or to be exact, all Government workers outside the legislative and judicial branches. Thus today GHA serves 3,300 members and families, a total of 7,000. This is the present limit of membership though there is a long waiting list.

Payment is now fixed in monthly dues amounting to $2.00 for a single person; $1.80 each for husband and wife, and proportionate charges for other dependents. There are other fees including $5 for application; $10 for membership; and $25 toward cost of hospitalization in maternity cases, the rest of which is carried by GHA as well as pre-and post-natal care.

Fees were originally fixed on the scale of the Stanacola clinic, a co-operative set up for Standard Oil Employees at Baton Rouge, La., but these proved too small. This corporation clinic was supported by the medical profession.

Today the GHA stac consists of nine doctors, mostly specialists. The present Director is Dr. Raymond E. Selders. Physicians work for salary, ranging from $3,600 to $7,200 annually. The ultimate goal is a staff of 30 physicians serving 18,000 member-patients. GHA equipment is modern, and includes a co-operative drug store with a salaried pharmacist, where prescriptions are 40 or 50 per cent less than at ordinary retail.

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GHA lacks adequate hospital facilities however and it is here that one of the first tests of strength occurred with the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, an affiliate of the American Medical Association which precipitated the present national struggle. Though technically only a local issue, the matter is now a test case of "socialized medicine" with the Government intervening against the Medical Association on one side as an alleged "monopoly," and the National Association vigorously fighting back with its full resources. Here is the partial record of the charges:

The district medical group in early days threatened to expel two doctors who joined the GHA staff.

One physician now on the GHA staff has been expelled both from the District and American Medical Societies.

Director Selders has been charged with unethical practice because of his GHA association, and an attempt has been made to oust him from his home medical society in Texas.

The District Society has threatened to expel its members who consult with physicians of the GHA.

GHA staff doctors have been excluded from Washington hospitals, accomplished either in combination with the hospitals or using the "influence" of the AMA and its local affiliate. This is the most damaging blow struck against GHA. GHA members can get access to hospitals chiefly by calling in an outside physician, or they can use a hospital in Alexandria, Va.

Last December, the local medical society made official complaint with the U. S. District Attorney that GHA was "illegal," since it was a "corporation practicing medicine."

The U. S. District Court subsequently ruled that GHA was legal. Meanwhile, however, the Insurance Commissioner of the District ruled that GHA was violating local insurance laws in its failure to set up a suitable reserve fund. He was appealed the ruling of the District Court. The local Medical Society, together with the AMA, have taken steps to enjoin the GHA from practicing medicine, through the action of three local doctors who are seeking the injunction.

Complaint is Filed

GHA countered these legal actions by complaint to the Justice Department that it was the victim of a boycott, and that one group of physicians were trying to prevent another group from carrying on their calling. The Justice Department took the matter under consideration and after several weeks agreed with the complaint, interpreting the anti-trust statutes prohibiting "combinations" to mean services as well as goods.

Supported by Thurman Arnold, head of the Anti-Trust Division, a grand jury is being constituted today, with John Lewin and Allen Hart acting as special assistants to the Attorney General.

The momentous case will take at least three weeks to try it is expected. The Government argues that practicing medicine, from the legal viewpoint, is a "trade," and quotes the Yale Law Journal of May 10, and British precedents, to support the contention. The AMA vigorously dissents. Should the evidence placed before the grand jury support indictments, these will be asked for criminal conspiracy, it is stated.

U. S. Leads Reich in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 18 (AP)—The United States is holding an edge over Germany in the trade battle for the Brazilian market at a time when German-Brazilian diplomatic relations have become ruffled.

The United States and Germany supply about one-half of Brazil's imports. Germany had a slight advantage last year when it supplied 23.9 per cent, as against 23 per cent for the United States, of Brazil's purchases abroad.

Official Brazilian statistics for the first seven months of 1938 listed the value of Brazilian imports from Germany at $43,505,930 against $42,964,751 from the United States.

Informed sources, however, explained that the German imports were valued by the Brazilian statistical department on the basis of the German mark being worth seven milreis whereas actually the trade is done on the basis of the compensation mark now worth 5.97 milreis. The latter mark may be used only for imports from Germany.

Therefore the dollar value of German sales to Brazil, they said, was below that of the United States sales.

For the first six months of the year the United States led Germany even on the basis of Brazilian figures, the respective totals being $38,006,841 and $37,334,287.

On the export side, official figures for the first seven months of 1938 showed that Brazil sent $55,371,887 worth of goods to the United States and $36,055,568 worth to Germany.

In the diplomatic field, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the German-Brazilian difficulties were considered a "closed incident."

The Brazilian Government maintained there was no possibility of full severance of relations.

The recent visit of Warren Lee Pierson, President of the United States export-import bank, may help United States business here.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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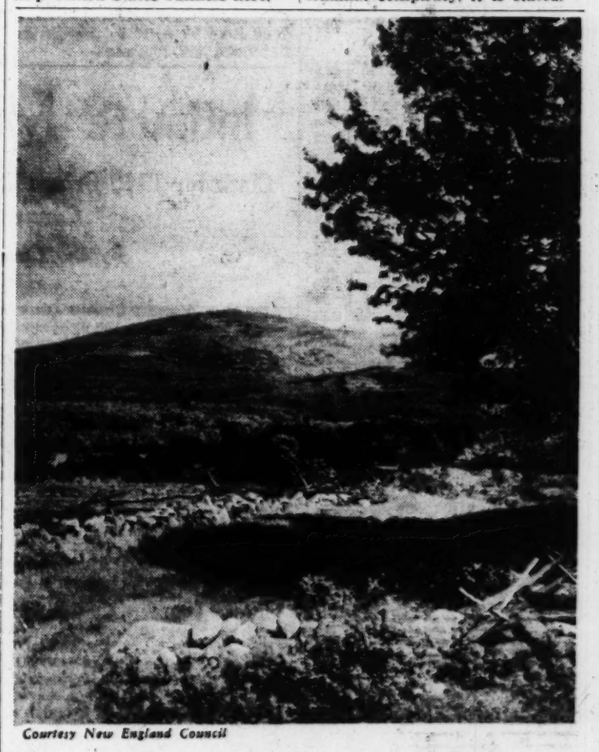

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Cross Raised by Constantine as Symbol of Christianity After the Vision Came to Him of 'By This Sign Thou Shalt Conquer'

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fourteenth of 56 Articles

The influence upon early Christianity exercised by Constantine was so great that it deserves special attention. Upon the abdication of Diocletian as Emperor of Rome, the Empire which had been divided into four parts was comprised in two divisions, with the capital of the West at Rome; of the East, in Constantinople. Galerius ruled in the East, Constantius, in the West. The former hated the Christians with a hate nothing short of fanatical, and which found expression in the East in terrible persecutions, as we have noted. In the West, the situation was very different. Constantius had married a Christian lady, Helena by name, of noble character. And while not a Christian himself, yet the influence of his wife led him to treat the growing sect with kindness and consideration.

After a brief reign of but 15 months, Constantius died, and in A. D. 306 was succeeded on the throne by his son Constantine, then 32 years of age. The influence of his Christian mother, Helena, upon the young Emperor was great. Throughout her long life, she consistently aided her fellow religionists and did much toward healing the wounds inflicted by previous rulers. There is a tradition that it was Constantine's mother who in Jerusalem found the three crosses upon which Jesus and the two malefactors were crucified. And upon the spot where she found them was erected the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the site of a similar structure which stands to this day.

Rome was not only assailed from without by barbarian hordes, but internal strife of tumultuous character set in. While Constantine was absent in Britain, Maxentius, a Roman general, revolted and raised his banner at the head of a huge army. Constantine, on learning of the situation, hurried back across the Channel and through Gaul, and while approaching Italy, severely punished all the rebellious cities in his way, taking vast numbers of captives.

Vision of the Cross

Maxentius was an ardent pagan. As the inevitable conflict with Constantine's army approached, he sought the support of his pagan gods in gorgeous ceremonies and vast sacrifices. This, it seems, prompted Constantine to pursue the opposite course, that is, to seek the aid of the Christian's God. A beautiful story is told of his experience in seeking divine aid. As he was praying in his tent to his mother's God, there appeared in the sky a brilliant cross illumined by effulgent light bearing the words, "In hoc signo vinces," that is, "By this sign thou shalt conquer." It is said that the whole army witnessed the strange phenomenon.

Deeply moved at the sight, Constantine caught the meaning of the miracle while engaged in prayer. Later, in a dream, he asserted that Jesus came to him, bearing the cross which he had seen in the sky, and directed him to adopt the cross as his symbol to be placed upon his banner and carried at the head of his army.

So impressed was the young Emperor by the experience, that he caused an elaborate cross to be placed upon his banner, and for the first time the Cross of Christ was placed at the head of an army in conflict with pagan hosts. Eusebius, able historian, asserts that he had the story from Constantine himself, to the authenticity of which the Emperor subscribed by a solemn oath.

A costly banner was made with a jeweled cross for the Emperor's headquarters and a less pretentious cross was placed on a banner for each division of his army. Calling to him noted priests and other Christian leaders, he sought to learn more of the character of Christ Jesus whose banner he had raised, and it is said he began a serious study of the Scriptures. Thus prepared, he sought the enemy.

Overcame Superior Force

A few miles north of Rome, Constantine's army encountered Maxentius with a force more than four times his own. The cruelty of the rebellious general had led to a revolt within Rome itself, and, after a terrible battle, Maxentius was defeated and perished in the Tiber. Constantine was hailed as victor. A magnificent arch of triumph was erected and his statue, with a cross in his hand, was placed in a public square of the city.

Not long after this victory Constantine's sister married Licinius, Emperor in the East; and from Milan the two Emperors issued a decree, as follows: "I, Constantine, the August, and I, Licinius, the August, desirous of promoting in every way the public peace and prosperity, have deemed it one of our first duties to regulate the worship of Deity. We do therefore grant to Christians and all others the liberty to embrace such religion as each may choose, that we may draw down the favor of Heaven upon us and upon our subjects. We have resolved not to deny to any one the liberty to embrace the Christian faith, or any religion which to him may seem best." Effort was thus made to repair the wrongs done to Christians and they were entitled at last to hold prominent public offices in the Empire.

While Licinius was in Rome for his marriage, Maximian, father of Maxentius and a former Emperor, crossed the Bosporus from Asia with a great army and took Byzantium, as Constantinople was then called. Licinius rallied his army to meet the oppressor. Maximian, a pagan, made a solemn vow to Jupiter that in case he was victorious he would put every Christian to the sword—men, women, and children alike. He would wipe out the name of "Christian." Just before the armies met, in a dream an angel appeared to Licinius entreating him to arise and with his whole army pray to the one supreme God; and the angel assured him of victory if he were obedient.

The Prayer of Licinius

Licinius immediately called his secretary and directed him to write out the words of the prayer which the angel had given him: "Great God we pray to thee. Holy God we pray to thee. To thee we commend all justice. To thee we commend our safety. To thee we commend our subjects. To thee we commend our empire. It is through thee we live. It is through thee alone we can be victorious or happy. Great and Holy God, listen to our prayer. We reach forth our arms to thee. Great and Holy God, grant our prayer."

Many copies were made of this prayer and each officer and soldier was instructed to learn it. When the armies met, on May day, A. D. 313, the soldiers of Licinius removed their accoutrements, and, with raised arms, three times with lusty voice repeated the prayer they had learned. Then taking up their weapons they set upon their pagan foes with what seemed like supernatural powers, and although greatly outnumbered, won a notable victory. Maximian fled and later perished miserably.

Constantine came from the West, and the two Emperors again published the same decree regarding the Christians in the East which had been issued in the West. It is said that great impetus was given to the cause of Christianity by these experiences. Churches were rebuilt and vast numbers flocked to the Banner of the Cross.

Church History by Eusebius

It was during this period that Eusebius, Bishop of Caesarea, wrote his various works, including a defense of Christianity and a history of the Christian Church. He indicated that "the law of Moses was promulgated for a single people occupying a limited territory; and that it was by no means applicable to the whole world; but that the law of Moses invited the world to a new alliance, which was to be formed of all peoples under the gospel of Christ Jesus" (Abbott's History of Christianity, p. 310).

He insisted upon the superiority of Jesus to Moses and defended the Nazarene's teachings as the true religion, pointing to his purity and marvelous works as proof of his teachings. He affirmed that the faith of the early followers of Jesus was supported by an understanding of the Divinity which lay behind the life and work of the Founder of Christianity. This work, entitled "Demonstratio Evangelica," and his "History of the Church" have been of great value to scholars because of their thoroughness and reliability.

It has been said of Constantine that his interest in Christianity lay not so much in its theology as in the welfare of the Church. It was to quiet the rising tide of doctrinal controversy that led him to call the Council of Nicaea in A. D. 325. Moreover, it will be remembered that Constantine moved his capital from Rome to ancient Byzantium, the City of the Bosporus, the name of which, because of the coming of the Emperor, was changed to Constantinople, the City of Constantine. The Emperor caused the city to be dedicated to the Virgin, and it is said that thereafter pagan worship was strictly forbidden. His rule was arbitrary but humane. And beyond question his acceptance of and interest in the Christian Church was the most potent influence in the early centuries in broadcasting the teachings of the Nazarene through an organized institution.

Art Perpetuates the History of Christianity

Photo Alinari, Florence — "The Vision of Constantine," by Raphael

Official Secrets Act Draws Protests of British Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KESWICK, England—A resolution protesting against the application to members of the press of the Official Secrets Acts, measures of the British legislature originally intended only to prevent the leakage of information prejudicial to the safety of the State, was passed unanimously at this year's annual conference of the Institute of Journalists that has been in session here.

As showing recent misuse of these measures, Sir Donald Maclean told of two London journalists who had been threatened under them, through the department of the Government's Attorney General, with prosecution for refusing to disclose how they obtained some information they had published about a pending coal bill.

It could now be disclosed, Sir Donald said, how the information had got out. It came from an indiscreet speech by a Member of Parliament who had obtained his knowledge in the House of Commons. This M. P., Sir Donald said, believing himself to be out of range of reporters, succumbed to the temptation to tell what he knew to a small meeting of his constituents many miles from London.

How It Happened

The M. P.'s speech was reproduced in a provincial newspaper. This paper was published in the home town of a maid employed in the household of one of the London pressmen concerned. It thus came into the hands of someone who recognized its news value and acted accordingly.

"These facts," Sir Donald added, "were not communicated to the Attorney General . . . they are given in illustration of the contention that the Acts were never intended to be used to deal with this sort of thing, it being ludicrous to suggest that publication of this information in any way imperilled the safety of the State."

Prospect of Government's agreeing to demands of journalistic circles for some limitation of the scope of the Official Secrets Acts, were generally regarded as improved by the findings of a Parliamentary Committee on one aspect of this question.

This committee has been investigating a complaint made by Edwin D. Sandys, M. P., of having been unduly hampered in his political activities by an alleged official attempt to bring pressure upon him under these laws.

The Sandys Case

Mr. Sandys alleged that Leslie Hore-Belisha, War Secretary, and Sir Donald Somervell, Attorney General, had tried to compel him to disclose the source of certain secret military information he had threatened to make use of in Parliament.

He also complained that he had been summoned to attend as a witness in a military court that was investigating the matter.

The Committee report indicated that the whole incident was the outcome of mutual misunderstandings.

The information, it appears, had been quite innocently communicated to Mr. Sandys by a military officer who considered himself justified in this course on the understanding that what he let out would not be used publicly but only for communication to the War Secretary.

The incident, however, has served to show that the Official Secrets Acts operates in ways other than that of preventing military spying for which they were designed.

This is claimed as a defect materially strengthening the case for their revision as asked by the journalists.

The various newspaper organizations here therefore feel strengthened in pressing their demand for revision.

Germans and British In Musical Salute

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 18 (AP)—The British battlecruiser Hood and the German pocket battleship Deutschland exchanged friendly musical greetings as they left the harbor here yesterday.

The Hood's band played "Deutschland Ueber Alles" when leaving for Marseilles. The Deutschland, bound for Cadiz, responded with "God Save the King."

Sailors from both ships fraternized in Gibraltar during their stay and cheered Prime Minister Chamberlain.

Colorado Divided On Pension Law, Highest in Nation

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 18 (AP)—While they talk about some pretty fancy old-age pension plans around the nation, Colorado is having a rousing battle over the highest pension law now in effect.

After residents of a remote mountain town, Craig, rotten-egged a campaign sound-truck of the Federation for Workable Old-Age Pensions, sponsor of a proposal to rescind the $45 pension amendment voted two years ago, the Federation asked officers for protection.

Marshal D. H. Cruickshank of Seibert wrote "there is considerable feeling here on that question and if the truck comes they come at their own risk."

The officer added he was "personally opposed to that kind of campaigning."

Adams Opposes Plan

United States Senator Alva B. Adams (D) in a formal statement declared leaders of the National Annuity League, backer of the $45 plan, were "political racketeers . . . who do not actually represent the old age pensioners."

He said they had "sold the old folk down the river."

League officials declared Senator Adams was miffed because they indorsed Archibald A. Lee, his Republican opponent in the general election. The league asked re-election of Gov. Teller Ammons, Democrat, who favors the $45 plan.

Change Is Sought

Two years ago voters amended the State Constitution to provide monthly pensions of $45 to qualified persons over 60 years old. In the November election they will vote on a proposal to return control of pensions to the Legislature.

Although Colorado's 2 per cent sales and service taxes have not raised enough to pay the $45 awards in full since January, this month 37,631 pensioners collected $1,085,000—more than $1 for each resident of the State. Only two Colorado cities have populations greater than the number receiving pensions.

The average October payment was $28.83. The Federal Government contributed $452,900 toward the October pension bill.

Beneš to Teach at Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP)—Dr. Eduard Beneš, who resigned as President of Czechoslovakia after the Republic's Sudeten area was ceded to Germany, has accepted an invitation to become a visiting professor at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University, announced yesterday he had received a cablegram of acceptance from Dr. Beneš and that the Czech leader would deliver a series of lectures on democratic institutions.

"I know of no one better qualified to expound the significance of democracy in world affairs today, and to arouse interest in democracy," Dr. Hutchins said.

Dr. Beneš' lectures will be under the sponsorship of the Charles R. Walgreen Foundation. He was expected to arrive as soon as he disposed of problems arising from his resignation. Hope was expressed on the campus that Dr. Beneš would remain permanently on the faculty. His predecessor and first President of Czechoslovakia, the late Thomas Masaryk, was a lecturer at the University from 1901 to 1903.

There had been two previous reports concerning Dr. Beneš' intention to resume his teaching profession. A report that he would return to Prague University, where he taught before the war, is now discounted. The report of his acceptance of a nomination of the Scottish Nationalists to run for Rector of Glasgow University was proved to be a hoax.

Those Who Teach

According to the U. S. Office of Education there were in 1933-34 almost 680,000 teachers in elementary schools, 250,000 in secondary schools, and 90,000 in colleges.

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Oscar Wintrab, *Managing Director*

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Pressure on Northern Ireland?

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Evening Standard printed an interview with Premier Eamon de Valera yesterday in which he urged Britain to persuade the six counties of Northern Ireland to join in an All-Ireland Parliament.

In return, he proposed autonomy in local affairs for the northern counties and asked only that guarantees be given the nationalist minority in the north.

Mr. de Valera said that he had abandoned any idea of a plebiscite in Northern Ireland.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Oct. 18—Notice given by Thomas J. Campbell, new Nationalist leader in the Northern Ireland Parliament, that he would raise the question of self-determination rights of the six northern counties in the House of Commons has not been taken too seriously. Mr. Campbell's intimation that he would ask Northern Ireland's Premier, Viscount Craigavon, to consult Premier Chamberlain on "self-determination in certain large blocks of territory on the northern side of the border" dividing Ireland followed the action of Britain and France in putting pressure on Czechoslovakia to yield the Sudeten territories to Germany.

A crowd in Londonderry Oct. 16 demonstrated against the partition of Ireland, reading a message from Premier de Valera stating that so long as partition lasted, proper good will between Ireland and Britain could not be secured. The previous day J. M. Andrews, Northern Ireland's Finance Minister, denounced the proposal, declaring that any British Government which attempted to coerce Ulster would be doomed to fail. Mr. Andrews' speech referred to a message sent by a mass meeting at Armagh to Reichsführer Hitler asking him to try to persuade Premier Chamberlain to procure freedom for the minority in Northern Ireland.

It is believed that if the issue were to be forced now on a basis of plebiscites for specified areas possibly Tyrone, Fermanagh, South Down, South Armagh, and Derry City would vote themselves into Eire, but the rest of the six counties would probably vote to remain with the United Kingdom.

In effect Premier de Valera's new constitution describes Eire explicitly as the whole of Ireland and makes it clear that nothing less than a wholly united country would suit him.

Knight Calls Off 'Flight of 1918'

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP)—Jack Knight, pioneer airmail pilot who flew a 20-year-old Liberty motored De Haviland plane here Oct. 16 from Burbank, Calif., announced he would not continue on to New York.

"My flight showed me that while flying was romantic in the old days, it is entirely impractical compared to present methods," Mr. Knight said. "The De Haviland furnished for the flight is 20 years old. The right wing is too heavy for continued flying."

People Wearing Less Than in War Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Labor Department observed Oct. 16 that people are wearing fewer clothes than they did 20 years ago.

Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor statistics, reported that conclusion to Secretary Perkins along with a comparison of family expenditures for the periods 1917-1919 and 1934-1936.

In only four of 35 cities compared, Mr. Lubin said, were current clothing expenditures large enough to buy the equivalent of clothing purchased in the war period. He added, however, that more of the family dollar was going to the hairdresser and barber.

Snow Catches CCC On Utah Mountain

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 18 (AP)—Tractors battled through heavy snowdrifts today in an attempt to reach 15 Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees atop Mount Willard in northern Utah.

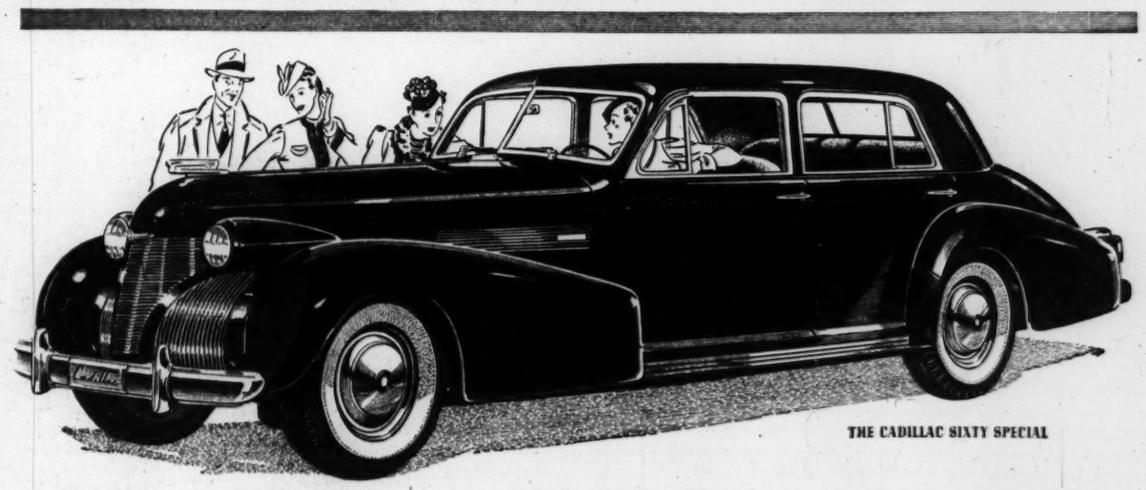
Abandonment of the CCC camp for the winter began Sunday, but yesterday's sudden storm blocked mountain roads. The 15 were in no immediate danger.

Snow fell in Utah and Idaho uplands, closing many mountain passes for the winter. The fall ranged upward to three feet, with 10 foot drifts reported in many spots.

Industrial Refrigeration

Cold storage warehouses and meat-packing establishments in the United States have increased their capacity by a third during the last 16 years.

Again Cadillac shows the world!



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Austrian Archbishop Ousted From School Supervisory Post

-VIENNA, Oct. 17 (AP)—Dr. Sigismund Waitz, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Salzburg, today was relieved by official order of supervision over religious education in the Salzburg district elementary schools.

This was the latest National Socialist move against the Roman Catholic clergy and followed the breakdown of Church-State peace negotiations announced in a Vienna speech last Oct. 13 by Joseph Bürckel, National Socialist Commissioner for Austria.

Hitherto Archbishop Waitz has enjoyed the special privilege of visiting obligatory religious classes in the lower schools and making suggestions as to instruction. Henceforth such supervision, according to the order issued by the Salzburg District School Council, will be carried out solely by State and school officials.

Bishop Waitz, one of the Roman Catholic leaders who signed a declaration of fealty to Reichsführer Hitler soon after the annexation of Austria, had played a leading role in the recent Church-State negotiations.

Herr Bürckel, in his anti-clerical speech to a Vienna mass meeting Oct. 13, revealed to some 100,000 National Socialists who heard him that the Church "saw a new chance" in the "speculation" that Germany "would come into foreign political difficulties" over Czechoslovakia.

Since Herr Bürckel's speech various Roman Catholic parishes in Vienna have reported church withdrawals varying from 15 to 40 per cent. Similar movements were reported from Salzburg, where up to Saturday noon 225 had withdrawn from the church.

Authorized National Socialist spokesmen predicted this movement would be general throughout Austria because of "public indignation over Herr Bürckel's revelation."

Church schools were placed under State control last month. The Archbishop of Salzburg, however, retained the special privilege of visiting religious classes.

The issue of Roman Catholic Church wealth in Austrian Germany meanwhile came to the fore.

The Vienna edition of Reichsführer Hitler's newspaper, Völkischer Beobachter, said Roman Catholic foundations held more property than "any layman, even more than the State," which "it does not seem easy to socialize and in some way make useful to the community."

The attack titled "Rich churches, poor people," was published as the National Socialist Party's worker relief organization made its street collection drive for funds.

Italy Replies to U. S.

ROME, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Italian Government replied today to a United States note requesting fair treatment for American Jews in Italy in terms which were reliably described as favorable.

Washington had pointed out that Italians in the United States are not discriminated against for race or religion and inquired whether American Jews would receive the same consideration in Italy.

American Embassy officials declined to comment on the reply, but it was believed in some quarters that Italy had shown willingness to make some exceptions to its decree ordering foreign Jews to leave the country by next March.

Jews who have come to Italy since the war—estimated as high as 20,000—meanwhile have begun their exodus.

Under law they may take no money out of the country except a small amount for traveling expenses—about $150.

The Government on Oct. 16 announced the arrest of a "small number" of Jews belonging to "anti-Fascist cells." They were held for trial by a special tribunal established several years ago to handle such cases.

The announcement said the OVRA (secret police) discovered at the end of the summer that anti-Fascist activity centered in two northern cities.

Financial quarters recently disclosed that Jews have been refused admission to Italian stock markets and all Jewish exchange brokers have given up their licenses at the order of syndical authorities.

Jewish Lawyers Barred

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (AP)—Only 175 Jewish attorneys will be permitted to practice in Germany after Dec. 1 according to special decrees published today giving effect to a general decree against Jewish lawyers last Saturday.

These 175, who will be permitted to practice "until further notice," may serve Jewish clients only.

They were selected from 1,600 Jews still practicing law in Germany.

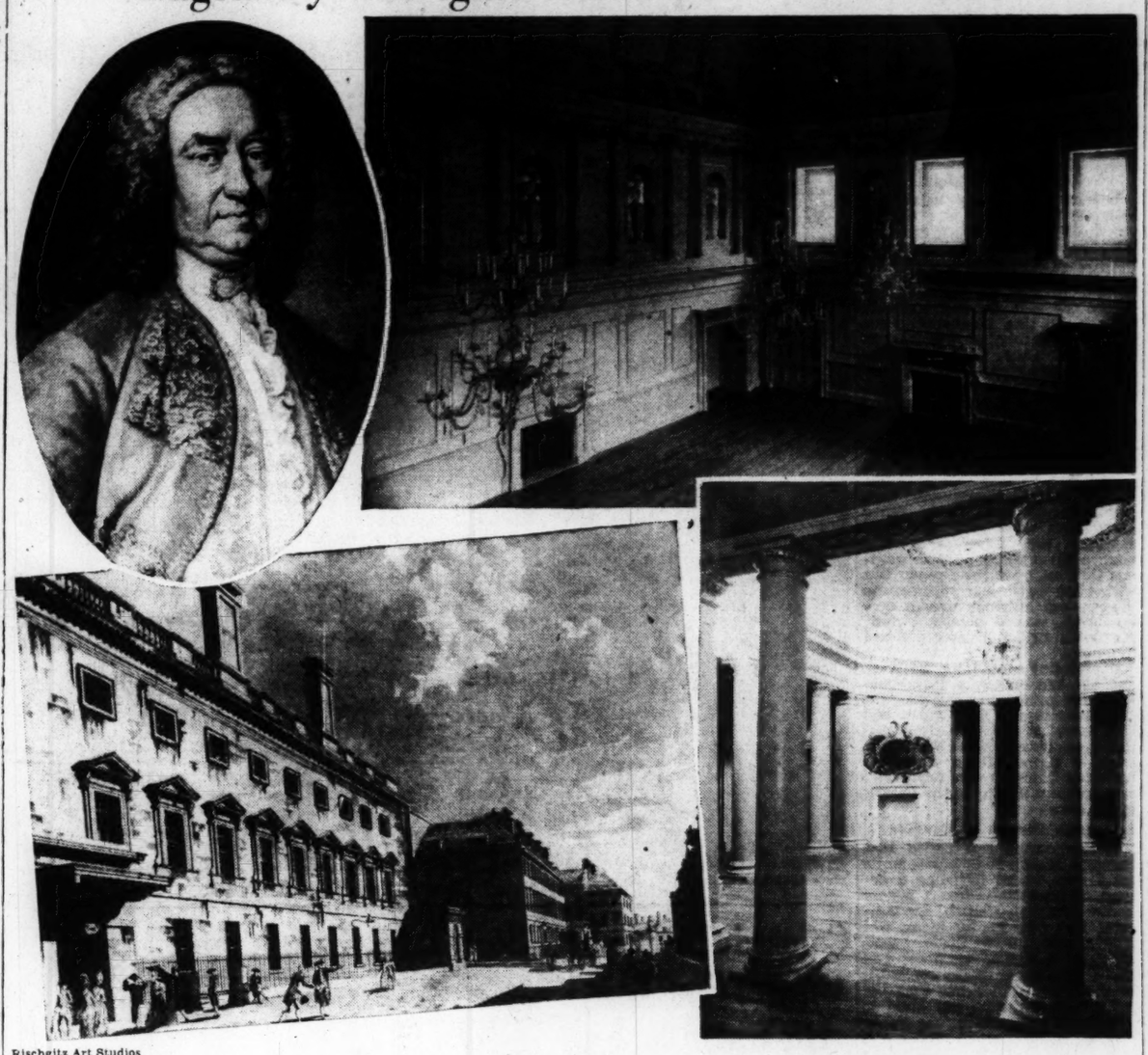
The basic decree Saturday specified in principle that Jews, "barring certain exceptions," must disappear from Germany's legal profession just as Jewish doctors have had their licenses to practice revoked.

In Berlin, only 40 Jews will be permitted to practice law. At present 700 are practicing here and before National Socialists came to power in 1933 there were 1,600.

The 175 remaining Jewish attorneys in Germany may not call themselves lawyers but "consulenten"—consultants on legal matters.

Patent attorneys, of whom Berlin still has 41 who are Jewish, were not included in the decree. A separate regulation, it was said, will be announced shortly for them.

Pageantry of English Literature Unfolded Here



Rischgitz Art Studios

Dickens Brought the Pickwick Party Here and Sheridan and Austen Characters Resorted at Bath

In the upper left is Beau Nash, inexorable ruler of the Assembly Rooms, who maintained dictatorial order. Below him in the lower left are shown the Assembly Rooms of Bath in 1787 when they were so fashionable. The upper and lower right pictures give glimpses of the interiors of the restored Assembly Rooms which are now reopened.

Assembly Rooms In Bath Opened In Old Splendor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, England—Echoes of one of England's most fashionable centers are ringing today as the famous Assembly Halls in Bath are reopened in their original Georgia character. A ball to be attended by the Duchess of Kent, sister-in-law of King George VI, is expected to give the decorous old haunts a similar hue to that of the first opening night over a century and a half ago.

The site, between Alfred Street and Bennett Street, had been well chosen. It was central and convenient, but it presented little temptation for external architectural display, and John Wood the younger, at an expense of £21,000, wisely bent his whole powers to build "the noblest suite of apartments of the class in England, whether we regard the simplicity and elegance of the design, the fulness of their convenience, or the taste employed in interior decoration."

In the old Assembly Rooms Beau Nash had exercised an inexorable rule during the Bath season. Every hour of the day was strictly allotted, and the fashionable company submitted to being dragooned. When Nash raised his finger at 11 o'clock the music in the Assembly Room stopped as if by magic, even though it were the Princess Amelia who begged another dance. The abolition of the wearing of swords was a social reformation of more than trifling importance; it was Nash's greatest legislative act.

If one would visualize those things now, one might also like to remember that the very room in which the famous game of cards was played is still to be seen; and it is of note that Dickens gave readings in the large hall in February, 1867, and January, 1869.

But for a long period such things as dances and card-games did not happen, and during many declining years the Assembly Rooms lost their old pride as a fashionable resort.

But the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings would not willingly let the Assembly Rooms go to wrack and ruin.

An anonymous benefactor came forward and offered them to the city's keeping on condition that the Corporation would restore them as nearly as possible to the condition they were in when Dickens saw them. The City Council decided to accept the offer of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty (which had come to receive the Rooms as a gift from the aforesaid anonymous benefactor), and take a lease of them for a period of 75 years.

One condition of the tenancy was that the Council must spend £20,000 on restoring the Assembly Rooms to their old-time splendor, and in furnishing them in harmony with their Georgian character. The restoration has cost £30,000.

Aims of Nazi Spies Changed, Star U. S. Witness Testifies

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Government's star spy case witness—Guenther Gustav Rumrich, army deserter who turned secret agent—told Judge John C. Knox and a Federal court jury today that Nazi Germany's interests shifted from American military secrets late in 1937 to industrial information.

He was so informed by two of the agents with whom he had contact, Rumrich testified.

One of those, he said, he knew only as "Wiegand"; the other was "Schmidt."

"Wiegand," he said, apparently was important for he showed him a photograph of himself allegedly taken at the Germany Embassy in Washington purportedly in company with Ambassador Hans Dieckhoff and Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, adjutant to Chancellor Hitler.

Shift in Activities

"Wiegand," he said, first apprised him of Germany's shifting interest from military to industrial information, particularly that kind which had to do with American rearmament.

He met "Mr. Wiegand" who gave him a letter containing a $50 bill.

"Wiegand told me he had just returned from Washington where he had been with Fritz Wiedemann," Rumrich continued.

Capt. Fritz Wiedemann visited the United States in November, 1937, and was in Washington at the time of which Rumrich was speaking. He was not, however, identified as the man of whom Rumrich spoke.

"Wiegand," he said, gave him a letter saying he was to get no more military information, but was to concentrate on "industrial information that had particularly to do with American rearmament."

"Wiegand" said he was afraid to get in touch with Rumrich personally, but would send another man who was working on the liner New York and had been working for "Die Sache"—the cause—for eight or 10 years.

Warned to Be Careful

"He told me to be very careful of my activities. He said one or two of the agents of Germany had gotten into difficulty. He told me to address my letters in the future that were not sent by messenger to Mrs. Jessie Jordan in Dundee, Scotland."

Mrs. Jordan was indicted here with the others, but had already been tried and convicted of espionage in Great Britain.

"I was instructed in case of apprehension to say I was working for England," said Rumrich.

"I was not to use any reference to Germany. I was to say I was working for Maj. Christopher Draper, of a London address."

"Wiegand," he said, carried a revolver, and showed him the picture he said had been made at the German Embassy in Washington.

"I expressed surprise that diplomats should be on such terms with people in this line," Rumrich said. "But Wiegand said, 'diplomats are different these days.'"

Avoids Other Suspects

Avoiding the eyes of Fraulein Johanna Hofmann, Erich Glaser and Otto Voss, defendants in the Government's biggest espionage trial since the World War, Rumrich resumed the story of how he exchanged letters with Mr. Sanders, reputed to be an assistant to the chief of the Naval Intelligence Office at Bremen, Germany.

Rumrich, Chicago-born son of Austrian parents, was a United States Army sergeant until he deserted. He was indicted with the others, but pleaded guilty at the start of the trial.

Mr. Sanders, he testified, asked him to send him two catalogues of the United States Government printing office with a list of all Army and aviation publications. Rumrich supplied the catalogues.

Not Prompt Enough

"Sanders replied that I wasn't prompt enough in complying with his request," he said, "particularly in regard to booklets he requested."

The booklets, Rumrich explained, were confidential military publications.

The first letter he received from Mr. Sanders, he said, was postmarked Hamburg, Germany. The others were postmarked from the New York metropolitan area and were presumably mailed after being carried here by someone other than Mr. Sanders.

Rumrich said he moved from Brooklyn to the Bronx and received a letter from Mr. Sanders asking why he had not written.

"He said he was anxious to contact me," the witness said. Up to that time, he said, he had received only $40 for his work as a spy.

He wrote Mr. Sanders that he was "in straitened circumstances and would have to have financial support," he testified. Mr. Sanders replied he would have to take up the matter with the "war ministry." Mr. Sanders, according to Rumrich, told him "to send him anything I had."

Photographs of Troops

"I had a couple of old booklets and photographs. I sent him those. One booklet was a training manual. The other dealt with military salutations. The photographs were shots of troops on parade I made in the Canal Zone.

"Next he asked for names of commanding officers in the metropolitan area.

"I recall once I sent Sanders a package. He said he was forwarding it to Berlin for examination and approval to see if I should receive compensation."

Rumrich had taken the stand Oct. 1 after United States Attorney Lemar Hardy charged "high officials of the German War Ministry" with directing an espionage plot that included attempted forgery of President Roosevelt's signature on White House letter paper, a thwarted plot to murder a United States Army fort commander and theft of vital American defense secrets.

Before a packed courtroom, Mr. Hardy told the jury of 10 men and two women that the plot operated for three years.

The Government, he said, would prove that the three defendants on trial worked as paid agents of Nazi intelligence officials, ferreting out confidential information on the Army, Navy, and Air Force "for the advantage of Germany."

He said "damaging admissions" had been wrung from the defendants.

Dies Summons Martin

DETROIT (AP)—Homer Martin, President of the CIO United Automobile Workers, was subpenaed Oct. 18 to appear in Washington Friday before the Dies Committee Investigating Unamerican Activity.

N. Y. Bars More Drivers

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Suspensions the revocations of driving licenses as the result of "serious accidents" have increased nearly 50 per cent in the first nine months of the year as compared with a similar period in 1937, the State Motor Vehicle Bureau reported Oct. 17.

The Bureau announced 781 revocations and 5,449 suspensions for this cause from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 against 283 revocations and 3,936 suspensions for the same months last year.

Cotton

(Continued from Page 1)

largely on cotton, is a difficult question for America's No. 1 problem.

"Cotton is the largest cash crop produced in the United States and is grown in one of the most highly specialized farm regions of the world," writes Carrington Gill, assistant administrator, presenting the report. "Its production involves some 2,000,000 farms and about 9,000,000 persons. Competition on the world market has become increasingly severe."

Mr. Gill says the average amount of labor required to produce a bale of cotton ranged in 1933-36 from 253 man-hours in the eastern cotton area, to 178 in the western cotton area.

"Average annual earnings in 1934 for the various classes of tenants were $180 per family for wage hands, $312 for cropper families, $417 for other tenant families, and $354 for cash-rent families," he added. Tenancy in one form or another embraces a majority of the cotton producers, he said.

Mr. Gill added that the trend toward mechanization has been greatly accelerated in the past few years in some areas:

"There is evidence that this shift to tractor power and to larger implements requiring less farm labor per bale will continue."

Cotton Group to Meet

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Chairman Harry L. Brown announced yesterday that the committee set up in the Agriculture Department to work out a system of subsidizing cotton consumption among low-income families would begin conferences with representatives of the textile industry within 30 days.

In an interview following an "exploratory meeting" of the committee, Mr. Brown said whatever is done would be "done only in cooperation with the industry."

Air in Philadelphia Sweetens After Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Garbage and ash collections were resumed Oct. 16 in Philadelphia, after an eight-day strike of municipal workers was settled by City Council's transfer of funds on Saturday to pay the men whose dismissal caused the walk-out.

Deluged with telephone calls from householders, Martin J. McLaughlin, Director of Public Works, announced that the entire regular force of 2000 will continue working overtime until they catch up with their schedule. Residents in all parts of the city were advised to put out their accumulated refuse and leave it on the streets until collected.

The striking workers, members of the Municipal Workers' Union, AFL, have received a guarantee of full wages in addition to reinstatement of 264 discharged as an economy move. The agreement assures the city of arbitration in future disputes, and guarantees that no further strikes will be called.

Wage Conference Called

WASHINGTON (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator invited more than 70 labor and industrial leaders in the garment industry Oct. 15 for conferences Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at which plans for the appointment of an industry committee or committees will be discussed. The committees to be appointed will recommend the highest minimum wage for workers in the industry.

President Is Reported to See No Good Reason for New Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—President Roosevelt has again given what appears to be an exclusive, authorized, and highly interesting and informal explanation of his present views. It appeared in New York Times under the sigiature of Anne O'Hare McCormick.

Most of the article is set forth as indirect quotation from the President, obtained in talks within recent days. Beginning by designating himself, as a "fighting liberal," the President—according to this article—regards the Democratic Party as his best vehicle for action, and sees no good reason to establish a new party for the same purpose.

"As for the New Deal," the account continues, "the framework of its reforms is laid down. The objectives and the program are embodied in legislation either enacted or in preparation. Nothing new is contemplated. No 'surprises' are in store. From now on the efforts of the Administration will concentrate on the natural extension and development of principles already accepted. 'More of the same' may be expected, also some corrections and amendments to measures now in force, but not what Mr. Roosevelt calls 'new departures,' real innovations."

His Court "Victory"

Looking back at the Supreme Court fight, "Mr. Roosevelt expresses satisfaction with the consequences of that defeat. The reason he did not claim it as a victory at the time . . . was because of the possible effect of such an assumption on the Court itself."

Then, the interview forecasts "a period of pacification," as an outgrowth of the European crisis. "The tense weeks of crisis convinced Mr. Roosevelt not only that the first defense of democracy is strength on the home front but also that if a new synthesis of interests and energies is required to save representative government it must be worked out in this country."

Looking forward to November electoral results, the interview continues:

"The failure of his appeals for New Deal candidates in the primaries does not worry him, nor will he be greatly cast down if the coming elections result in further setbacks. He is pretty confident that if he were speaking for himself, on a test of his leadership in national issues, the story would be different."

Who Are the Liberals?

As to political forces, the account says:

"A line divides Liberals from Conservatives. To the left of this line are those who desire change and are willing to support the methods and adopt the machinery to bring it about. All Liberals therefore move left, 'move with history,' as Mr. Roosevelt puts it. But they are not radicals. 'A radical,' he says, 'is one whose inclinations and beliefs are liberal but whose methods are badly thought out and if put into practice would not work.'

"Conservatives, on the other hand, do not attack reforms; they oppose the measures and methods proposed by the Administration to realize reforms. And since they do not propose alternative methods, but work to slow up progress by demands for pauses and breathing spells, the President concludes that they do not want to move at all. He defines Conservatives as people who by various devices resist change because 'they like it where they are.'

"'In five years I think we have caught up 20 years,' he says. 'If liberal government continues over another ten years we ought to be contemporary somewhere in the late nineteen forties.'"

The Means, Not the End

"Mr. Roosevelt's strongest personal conviction is that he is safeguarding the American system by applying overdue reforms to adapt it to present conditions. He holds that few Americans oppose the ends he has in view, that most of the quarreling is over the means or the tempo he employs to attain them."

When grants of power to the Central Government are represented as loss of personal liberty, he asks:

"'Just how much personal liberty have you lost under the New Deal? Have the citizens lost their power to control, criticize and change their government or not?'

"Democracy, in Mr. Roosevelt's view, is a process—not a static condition we have attained. 'It is where we in the United States are going now; also it is the way we are going. It means relative security for all in a free society.'

"Centralization of government, he contends, has little to do with politics, the New Deal, or his own desires or ideas. Science, speed, motors, radio, corporate ownership, the far-spread spiderwebs of power, industry and business have done more to undermine states' rights than all the legislation trying to catch up with the technical revolution.

"The President admits, moreover, that he is in a hurry. He is moved by the sense of urgency that presses on all the rulers of our time, and also by a sense of personal urgency to get on with his program and leave his mark on history. There is no doubt, convinced Democrat though he is, that he is irked by the slowness of democratic procedure.

"He is irked, too, by the rising tide of protest against the cost of government. 'It is the cost of improvement,' he protests in turn. 'If you live on a dirt road 10 miles from a paved road you have to pay the price if you want the road paved to your door. Everybody wants the road without footing the bill. Also, it's the cost of insurance for the system the critics of the cost accuse us of undermining.'"

"He recognizes that American democracy functions through free enterprise, or the capitalist system. The question he asks is: How far is this system willing and able to bear its own burdens? How far, in other words, can it support the costs when government guarantees not only the right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness but to a modicum of economic security? This is the compromise—between political liberty and economic security—the New Deal is really after."

Right Says President's Wife

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18 (AP)—The woman who should know best agreed with President Roosevelt's political designation of himself as "a fighting liberal," as quoted in an interview published in the New York Times Sunday.

"You hear so much talk that something is communistic, and that something else shows evidence of fascism," said Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, here between trains. "We should pay more attention to the job of making democracy work, because there aren't grounds for any fears when it does."

Civil Service

(Continued from Page 1)

private records of business men, an unexampled opportunity for political blackmail.

The time has come now, Mr. Kaplan believes, for a frontal assault on Congress. If Mr. Roosevelt carries through his own program which is already in process of execution and will be completed Feb. 1 the attention of reform leaders can be shifted from the Executive to the Legislature.

The time is ripe for a constitutional amendment similar to that in the New York State Constitution which, in effect, would declare that "appointments and positions in the civil service of the United States shall be made for merit and fitness after competitive examinations wherever practicable; the President may, upon recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, exempt certain policy determining positions."

Under a similar provision, backed by public pressure, New York City's 120,000 employees have only 600 exceptions today. A blanket drive for a constitutional amendment might exert pressure on Congress which a specific drive for particular jobs might not achieve, it is hoped.

Other Matters Up

Meanwhile the Civil Service Assembly went on with discussions of primary interest to the practical officials gathered here, who are administering or interested in broad policy problems.

One of the chief of these is whether the assembly shall itself attempt to set up standards for the new profession of "public personnel administrator." A group of educational and experience standards for three grades in this field have been prepared, "Junior," "Associate" and "Fellow"; but the Assembly is debating whether to put the weight of its prestige behind the far-reaching program, designed to assist states and municipalities in hiring personnel administrators.

The 1938 Civil Service status in America was given by G. Lyle Belsley, Secretary of the Assembly. Civil Service systems of some form are in operation in the Federal Government, 14 States, 169 counties, five special districts, and 674 cities. This is an all-time high record, it is said.

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Czechs Mark 20th Year But Without Rejoicing

Republic proclaimed its independence in U. S. in 1918 after centuries of alien rule.

The News

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Czechoslovakia, now being torn by territorial cessions to Germany, Poland, and Hungary, proclaimed its independence in Washington 20 years ago today.

Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, who became first President of the new nation, communicated the declaration to Secretary of State Robert Lansing.

The next day the United States arranged a loan for Czechoslovakia and notified Austria-Hungary it no longer would accept autonomy for the Czechoslovaks as a basis for peace.

Professor Masaryk's declaration of independence said:

"Our belief is that no people should be forced to live under a sovereignty they do not recognize."

The document asserted Czechoslovakia had been an independent state since the seventh century and had joined with Austria and Hungary in a defensive union against the Turkish danger, but never had voluntarily surrendered its independent rights.

Saying Czechoslovakia refused to recognize "the divine right of kings," the declaration accepted "the American principles as laid down by President Wilson—the principles of liberated mankind—of the actual equality of nations—and of governments deriving all their just powers from the consent of the governed."

"We cannot but accept these principles expressed in the American Declaration of Independence," it continued, "the principles of Lincoln, and of the declaration of the rights of man and of the citizen."

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 18—Today marks the twentieth anniversary of the declaration of independence of the Czechoslovak nation, which was issued from America. But it was on Oct. 28, 1918, that the formal law was enacted, first legally proclaming the independence of the new nation.

At that time how little anticipation there was that two decades would see this indomitable State reorganizing its diminished territories in a great national effort to build anew on the 79 per cent of its area which remains since its dismemberment.

Today in place of rejoicing over two decades of successful nationhood, Czechoslovakia is in mourning for the loss of some of its fairest and richest districts. It is burdened with tens of thousands of impoverished refugees, driven from their mountain homes by the German occupation. There has been torn from it what in the past has been a sure shield of lofty heights fortified at a cost to its by no means wealthy taxpayers of more than $250,000,000. It has been deprived of some of its most productive mines and busiest factories, also of scenic resorts famous throughout the civilized world. Vital lines of communication, alike by railway and by river, have been severed.

Financial Questions

It is true that an international guarantee to which Britain has subscribed is to promise some measure of permanence to its new and greatly restricted frontiers. But these frontiers have not yet been finally fixed. Meanwhile its entire finances have been upset by the sudden throwing of the full burden of its national debt upon the shoulders of a greatly diminished population.

Whether—after taking into account the sums that are being provided for reconstruction purposes through the agency of Britain and France—Czechoslovakia can pay its way is a question not yet solved.

Notwithstanding all this the Czechoslovak Government faced these disasters with a quiet fortitude worthy of its splendid traditions.

These traditions go back to the days of "Good King Wenceslas" of the familiar Christmas carol.

They sunk deep into the consciousness of the Czech people in long years of religious and social persecution. It is on record that the Emperor Ferdinand II of Hapsburg (1578 to 1637) "recatholicized" them by fire and sword. "Better a desert," were his famous words, "than a country full of heretics." Nevertheless the resistance of the Czechs was never completely broken and their ancient faith survived.

50,000 Bibles Hidden

Toward the end of the eighteenth century when the Austrian Emperor Joseph II issued an edict of toleration, more than 50,000 Czech Bibles are said to have been brought out from secret hiding places. Even their language at that time had almost perished. But its use was revived under the influence of the Czech historian, Frantisek Palacky (1798-1876).

When the World War started Czechoslovakia was still under the rule of the Austrian Empire. More than 200,000 Czechs were compulsorily enlisted in the armies of the Central Powers. But the campaign had not been long in progress when it became apparent that the Czechs meant to fight on the other side.

Czechoslovak legions were eventually incorporated in the armies of Russia, Italy, and France, and soon distinguished themselves in battle. After Russia had collapsed, 70,000 of them marched from the Ukraine to Vladivostok rather than surrender to the enemy.

The achievement was under the command of their present Prime Minister, Gen. Jan Syrovy.

Government Proclaimed

On Oct. 28, 1918, after Austria had broken up, the National Czech Council at Prague was able to proclaim itself as a Government and Czechoslovakia began its career as an independent State. Professor Masaryk was chosen as its first President with Dr. Eduard Benes as Prime Minister.

With the approval of Britain, France and the United States, there was realized at last the dream of regaining independence that the Czechs had cherished through all the stormy centuries since their subjugation by the Austrians at the battle of the White Mountain on Nov. 8, 1620.

There was doubt at the time of the Treaty of Versailles as to the wisdom of incorporating the Sudeten Germans in the Czechoslovak State. Professor Masaryk, however, strongly supported this course. It had also been brought about by Czech action before the other powers were called upon to settle the frontiers concerned.

Nevertheless the Sudetens' agitation for union with their fellow racialists in Germany was strong and abiding. The German poet, Schiller, in his "Death of Wallenstein" in 1709—as translated by Samuel Coleridge—makes his hero say in 1634 when he entered the Czech town of Eger:

> You were at one time a free town, I see
> Ye bear the half eagle in your city arms.
> Why the half only?

To which the Burgomaster replies:

> We were free.
> But for these last two hundred years has Eger
> Remained in pledge to the Bohemian Crown;
> Therefore we bear the half eagle, the other half,
> Being cancelled till the Empire ransom us.
> If ever that should be.

But this, while it may explain, does nothing to diminish the gravity of events that have since occurred.

Czechs Fail to Get Full Loan Requested

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 18

The Czechoslovak financial mission left for Prague Oct. 16 apparently after failing to obtain the full loan requested of Britain and France for reconstruction of the dismembered Republic.

The Bank of England, with a British Treasury guarantee, loaned £10,000,000 and the Government promised to confer with France on the remaining amount asked by the Czechoslovaks.

Informed sources said France told the financial mission that French needs precluded assistance at present. British officials were reported unwilling to advance the amount alone.

Air-Line Prestige Boosted by Hurricane

16,556 passengers travel by plane between Boston and New York during the emergency — Records set for mail and express.

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Air traffic, mail, and express records tumbled, and regulations were suspended as commercial air transport performed one of the most notable feats in its history in New England during the emergency created by the recent hurricane and floods.

Hardly a month after the wind storm, figures are now in to tell the tale of the impressive job. For one thing, it is certain that a world's record for air traffic between two cities was set as a total of 16,556 passengers was carried between Boston and New York from Sept. 22 to Oct. 10. American Airlines itself took 15,956 passengers during this period, and an additional 600 more were carried by other air lines.

In the nine days following the storm, which are accepted as the emergency period, more than 300,000 pounds of first class mail was dispatched by plane between the two cities. During this time regular first class postage mail became airmail as the Post Office put all mail of this class into the air in order to move it.

Express Shipments

In the same period air express shipments jumped to an all-time high of 150,000 pounds, as shippers sent all important assignments by plane.

Following its conservative operating policy American Airlines had grounded all flights hours before the hurricane arrived in Boston on Wednesday, Sept. 21; but as Thursday dawned bright and clear schedules were resumed and it soon became apparent that the devastation wrought by the hurricane had halted surface travel and that American Airlines was faced with the greatest transportation problem in its history.

Literally thousands of people clamored for seats on the "Flagships," some offering to pay two and three times the published fare; shippers sent thousands of pounds of express to be sent on the "first" plane to New York, and air lines officials were requested by the Post Office Department to fly all first class mail between Boston and New York.

Competitors Invited

Normally American Airlines operates 10 round trips daily between Boston and New York. But in six hours it had geared itself up to demands never before placed on an air carrier. By noon of the day following the hurricane 30 round trips were scheduled. Every available plane was ordered to Boston, and, when this still failed to supply the traffic demands, C. R. Smith, President of American Airlines, lifted the exclusive franchise his company holds, and invited all other air lines to send planes to Boston to assist in serving the public. This was the first time an air line had ever yielded its franchise to allow competitors to use its route. United, TWA, and Eastern air lines accepted the invitation and with their aid American Airlines was able to carry all persons and shipments between the two cities.

In the tradition of the airways American flew tons of relief supplies into New England, despite record demands for revenue loads. One plane was loaded with yeast when a bread shortage threatened in Providence, R. I. All these shipments were carried without charge.

Rehabilitation work was facilitated by air transport. American flew 21 long distance operators to Boston from Detroit to relieve the local operators. Fifty linemen were brought from Baltimore, Camden and Newark. Twenty-eight linemen were flown in to assist the Boston Edison Company to re-establish its service. Harry Hopkins, WPA Administrator, arrived by plane to direct the operation of his agency in the expenditure of hurricane relief money. Two planes transferred $65,000,000 in currency from New York to the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston.

First Time for Many

Local American employees dropped their normal duties to assist in moving the vast amount of traffic. But even this was not enough so that American moved in mechanics, reservation clerks, dispatchers, and ticket agents, 79 in all, from other points on its line to relieve its local workers.

Stewardesses reported that 70 per cent of the traffic, during the first week, was new business. One stewardess reported that 19 out of 21 passengers in her plane were making their first flight. Among the first riders that week, were two baseball teams. The St. Louis Cardinals and Boston Red Sox used planes to make the next games on their schedules. So well have traffic levels maintained themselves that American is adding three or four more regular schedules between Boston and New York.

The emergency did not come and go with its comic relief. At the height of the first-day rush a small Oriental gentleman presented himself at the ticket counter and requested passage to New York. As the clerk prepared the ticket the man began counting out the fare in nickels and dimes. Five men behind him in line offered to purchase his transportation, rather than wait for him. But with the politeness for which orientals are noted, he spurned all offers and continued counting until he had produced 71 dimes and 97 nickels.

* * *

British Speed Record?

A claim to have flown at 550 miles an hour—with the wind behind him—is made by Squadron Leader J. W. Gillan, noted British service pilot.

Writing in the Journal of the Royal Air Force College about his record flight from Edinburgh to London at the average speed of 409 miles an hour, Squadron Leader Gillan declares: "After 40 minutes I decided to descend. The air speed now was 400; the revolutions 3600; the ground speed was probably 550.

"I had an odd feeling," he adds, "flying through a cloud at night at a speed I knew to be in excess of 500 m. p. h."

Squadron Leader Gillan's narrative gives the first hint of the real speed of the Hurricane, which is an official secret. The maximum air speed of this type of plane was hitherto believed to be less than 380 miles an hour.

An idea of what it means to fly at this speed—and of the difficulties facing the modern "fighter" pilot—can be obtained from the following statement by Squadron Leader Gillan:

"Coming out of a cloud at 5,000 feet, I saw momentarily a red light flashing the letter of my station. But by the time I had registered this I was seven miles farther on."

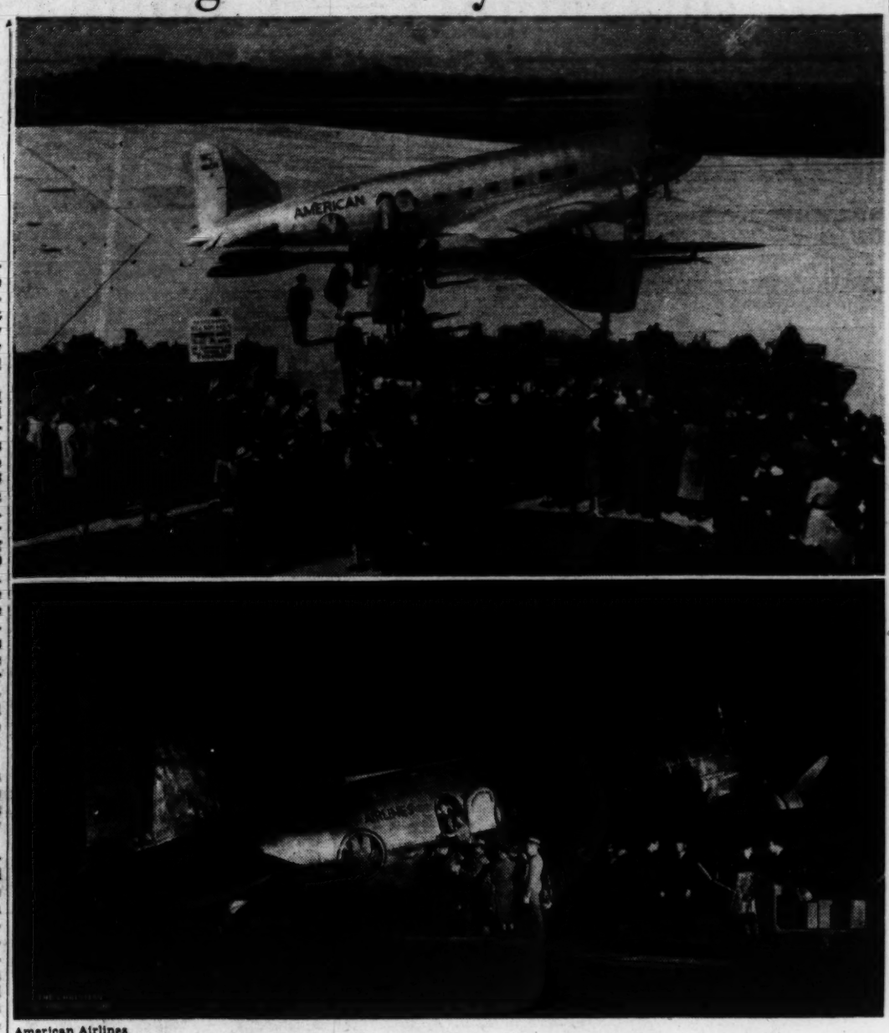
It took the Hurricane 48 minutes to get from the ground at Edinburgh to the ground at Northolt (R.A.F. station), London, about 330 miles away.

* * *

Air Brevities

In an effort to encourage tourists to visit Tasmania, the Government, through Premier Albert G. Ogilvie, has announced that it will purchase, subsidize, or arrange for a daily flying boat service between Hobart, the capital, and Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, and present terminal of the service from London.

Many visitors are unable to visit Tasmania from the Australian mainland during the peak travel season because of inability to secure steamer accommodations, and others are deterred from sailing because of the long intervals between sailings. There is an air service from Sydney to Hobart now but it goes by way of Melbourne. The Tasmanian Government, however, wants a direct service. It contemplates the purchase of American Douglas or Lockheed planes with 42-passenger capacity.



American Airlines

Day and Night Scenes at Boston as Traffic Hit New High

After floods and hurricane put land means of travel out of commission, travelers turned to plane transportation, and for three weeks there was a rush for reservations despite greatly increased schedules between Boston and New York. Competing air lines were invited to help provide service in the emergency.

German Refugees to Canada?

OTTAWA, Oct. 18 (CP)—The British Government is asking the Dominions to assist in settlement of 20,000 German refugees from Czechoslovakia, officials of the League of Nations Society in Canada were advised yesterday.

A cable to Robert Inch, Society Secretary, from F. E. Figgures, Secretary-General-elect of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, read, "Czechoslovak refugee situation desperate. His Majesty's Government asking dominions to assist settlement 20,000 Germans. Please help with your Government."

Society officials here said they assumed anti-Nazi Germans living in territory now assigned to Germany under the Munich agreement were meant.

LONDON (AP)—The problem of Czechoslovak refugees and the hope something might be done by the Dominions have been made known to Dominion authorities through the high commissioners, informed quarters said.

A spokesman pointed out, however, that the British Government can only make suggestions to Dominions regarding refugees. He added the figure 20,000, mentioned by League of Nations Societies in Canada as seeking settlement in Canada, seemed rather high.

Czechs Forecast Resumption Of Slovak-Hungarian Parley

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Czechoslovak press today forecast immediate resumption of Slovak-Hungarian negotiations for settlement of Hungary's territorial demands.

Censored dispatches said there were two possible locations for a new conference to take up issues involved in negotiations that were broken off Oct. 13. Sites under consideration were: Some Hungarian city, since previous unsuccessful negotiations were held in the Czechoslovak portion of Komarno; and Bratislava, Czechoslovak city on the Danube.

[It was understood that Hungary would insist on return of Bratislava, at the juncture of the Czechoslovak, Hungarian, and German Austrian borders, and the cession of approximately 5,000 square miles which Budapest negotiators insisted is of predominantly Hungarian population. At the disrupted Komarno conference Slovak delegates, representing Prague, had indicated willingness to cede 2,000 square miles.]

The Prague Government, which has imposed martial law in districts near the Hungarian frontier, speeded work on another problem—freeing communications tied up through loss to Germany of railroads, telephone, and telegraph lines connecting some sections of the Republic.

Agreement between Czechoslovaks and Germans for joint use of some lines to permit transport of foodstuffs from one Czechoslovak area to another through what is now Nazi territory was expected to be completed soon.

Principal districts affected were those where there were deep indentations of German occupation into Czechoslovak territory.

Berlin Promises Support

BUDAPEST, Oct. 18 (AP)—Germany has promised support to Hungary in its demands for cession of Czechoslovak territory provided it grants increased national and cultural rights to some 600,000 German settlers in Hungary, it was learned in foreign diplomatic quarters last night.

Germany's proposal was said to include support for Hungary's claims for the immediate return of all Czechoslovak districts in which more than 51 per cent of the population is Magyar.

At the same time Premier Bela Imredy called upon the nation to maintain "great discipline." He told Hungarians to keep calm "to enable the foreign policy of the country to achieve its ends."

The country, despite hopes that Czechoslovakia would come forward quickly with new proposals more in line with Hungary's demands, witnessed continued large-scale military activity.

Two classes were called to the colors and long motor caravans moved to the border with men and equipment. Difficulty was reported in restraining the troops already at the front, where Hungarian and Czechoslovak soldiers have been facing each other, at close quarters, for days.

Thousands of university students demonstrated on Budapest boulevards demanding arms to enforce Hungary's territorial demands on Czechoslovakia. The demonstrators asked "everything back" from the republic created out of the pre-war Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Recall Reich Reserves

BERLIN, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Foreign Office spokesman today said that Germany's army reserves, marshaled by the hundreds of thousands six weeks before the Czechoslovak crisis brought Europe to the verge of war, now were being dismissed daily.

Thus Germany moved gradually to reduce the more than 1,000,000 men it was estimated to have had under arms in the tense days before the Four-Power Munich Agreement Sept. 30 to dismember Czechoslovakia. No exact figures are to be made public.

Vote Backed by Italy

ROME, Oct. 18 (AP)—Italy by inference yesterday proposed that the Ruthenians of extreme Eastern Czechoslovakia be allowed to decide their future allegiance themselves in settlement of Hungary's territorial dispute with Czechoslovakia.

The semi-official Informazione Diplomatica, without mentioning by name the territory in Czechoslovakia once known as sub-Carpathian Russia, supported a proposal that plebiscites should be held in "controversial zones."

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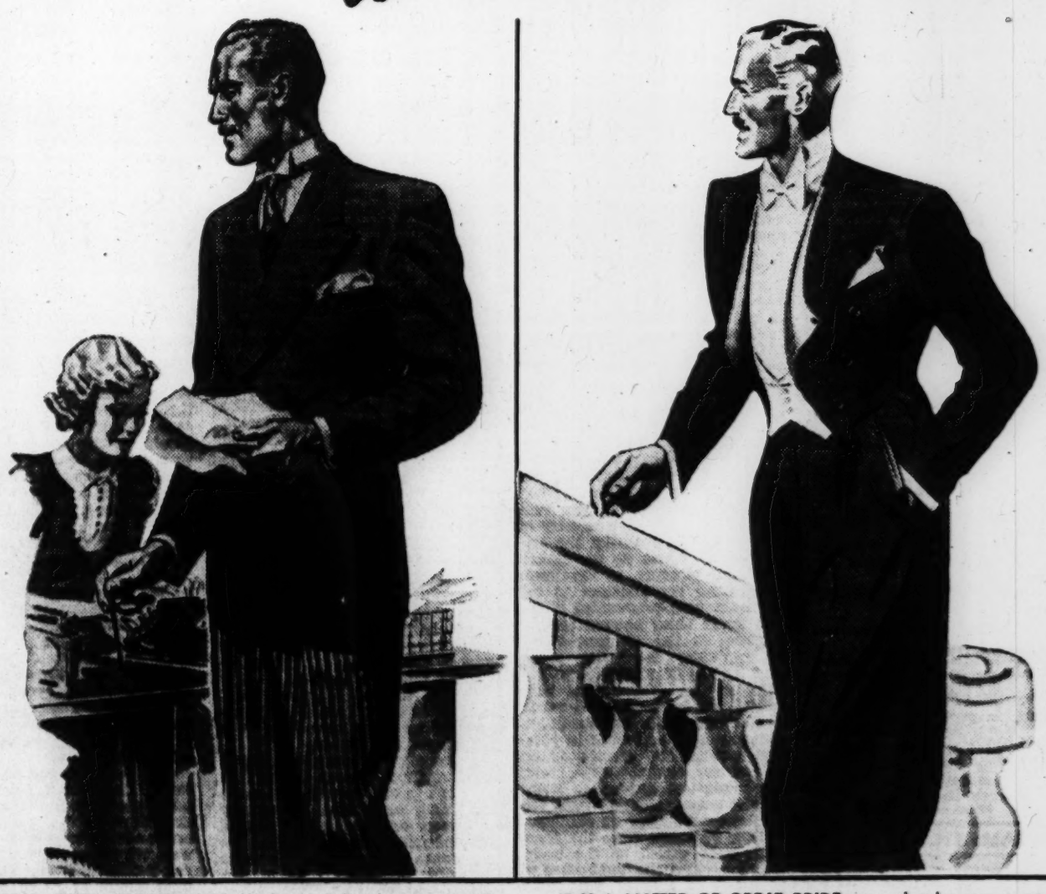

SHREWD, KEEN, HARDHEADED, he knows what he wants and gets it. Much of his success in life depends upon the impression he makes on those with whom he does business. Attending conferences, interviewing clients or dealing with matters of staff routine — at every turn he has to make sure that his appearance is in keeping with the position he has to maintain. At the week-end on the golf course or delivering a few well chosen words after dinner, he has to exercise the same care to see that his clothes are just right.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Both Search and Research Are Needed for Student's Growth

Knowing How to Find Things Out, and Enjoying the Thrill of the Hunt Marketh an Educated Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A dean at Princeton said with concern a few years ago, "I do not believe that 25 per cent of the boys entering here know how to use a library."

Oh, he said, they could look up things if they knew just what to look for; and they could copy out catalogue numbers of books in the stacks and manage to get the books. But give them an obscure reference, or a slim clue to a title or a chapter or a book, and he thought they seemed pretty helpless. For instance, they tended to look for books like Carl Sandburg's "Smoke and Steel" in the engineering section.

It may be that it never was the fault of the libraries. That it was a certain laziness peculiar to youth, a fear that too ready a knowledge of ways and means is liable to earn for one who wishes to appear above such things, the brand of bookworm. Or it may be that many libraries have only just lately found out exactly how to plan themselves, in a way to make research one of the more provocative of the arts.

Yet anyone who has had a job of research to do—even on a tedious subject—has known at some time or other the indefinable but wonderful soaring of the spirit that can come from the sudden finding of some elusive bit of information—which was hidden under a confusing title as a beautiful and exciting plant may be hidden in a tumble of dead leaves in a wood. . . .

Alert Librarians To Help

And all over the United States are librarians to whom the technical qualifications of their jobs are nothing but the merest beginning of their abilities. Perhaps you notice in a town like Conway, N. H., that the library is open a few stated hours and you think, "Good; there's that bit I didn't have time to dig out before I left the city!" Then you fall back an instant later thinking, with premonitory cynicism, "But a small library in the country will never have that, and I haven't brought the references with me, and who would know about such a specialized thing anyway!"

Don't believe it. A woman who perhaps never leaves the white hills of New Hampshire, except for the briefest kind of vacation, can show you in five minutes that although it may be a small library in the country there are other ways of finding references than by having them brought in to her, and that a highly specialized bit of knowledge is no ogre to frighten her.

Perhaps the dean at Princeton was thinking that it was the students who were really cheating themselves of the privileges and pleasure which go with the use of a library. Anyhow, libraries do have many resources besides books. They have staffs of alert and investigative people who take active pleasure in hunts for things;—of course, clauses in the contracts for their jobs tell them they must help people who want information; but they go further, because the acquisition of knowledge is an adventurous and satisfying thing to them for its own sake.

Great Educational Instrument

President Hutchins of the University of Chicago has said, "The library, in my view, will be the great instrument of popular education in the future. The library staff becomes, in this view, a staff of teachers. The profession of librarianship today offers one of the greatest, yet least appreciated, opportunities in education. And where there are libraries, much remains to be done to effect a correlation between their existence and the development of popular intelligence. A democracy rests on the notion that its citizens will be intelligent. . . ."

Of course it is not true that all the people who visit libraries are backward about really using them. Some people would surprise you; the way they use them. There was the reader who came into a branch library to consult some musical scores. Suddenly he walked over to the desk clerk and asked if he might hum some of the tunes which he was having difficulty matching to his purposes.

The clerk looked involuntarily startled. But instead of saying, "No indeed," as it would have been so easy to do, she looked at the clock. It was between 6 and 7 o'clock at night. She then looked round the reading room. It was practically deserted.

"Yes," she said, "you may."

It took him about an hour to get his singing taken care of, but don't let anyone tell you that that incident didn't make a convert for life to the functionality of libraries.

Every once in a while you hear someone say, "Yes, but you never can find anything in the library, when you want it."

Nonsense.

Movie Producer Knows Its Value

Think of the motion picture producers—surely among the most exacting people on earth. Whenever a motion picture producer has so much as the sniff of an idea, he turns first in thought to the public library. And he sees to it that his whole staff knows enough to do so, too. A fledgling costume designer with a tough assignment. . . . A set assistant, confronted with a problem in the architectural detail of a mediaeval cathedral. . . .

In Room 73 in the main branch of the New York Public Library is what is said to be the largest circulating picture collection in the world. Miss Romana Javitz is in charge, and in one year, she will tell you, 824,443 pictures were loaned to the public for purposes of "data, documents or general stimulation." The collection can give you a clue to the proper design for a labor union emblem, tell you in pictures a great deal that you want to know about share croppers and co-operatives, or the stamps that commemorated Goya, or what the voting booths of successive decades have looked like, and other such diversified data.

Quickly Available

You might think that, with a collection of nearly a million photographs it would take some time to get what you wanted, particularly if you didn't know just exactly what it was you did want. However, they are catalogued so perfectly that you can get any of them, in a few minutes; anything from the kind of umbrella used in Ireland in the first half of the eighteenth century to the exact drawing of the 1870 imperial arms of Russia.

Rare manuscripts are very often put to work for the movies, but they are as often,—and perhaps oftener,—put to work by young men and women who know enough to look for them as a very present help in time of master's degree thesis.

When someone wanted good source material on the naughty witch-burning days in New England, it was someone in the Manuscript Room,—Wilmer Leach, keeper of the collection, to be exact,—who could remember that a manuscript in the handwriting of one John Hathorne, magistrate, and dated March 1, 1691-2 would be just the thing.

Digging out things like that and digging them out that way is what the Princeton dean meant by "knowing how to use a library." And if you're still the kind of person who finds it hard to get started on such work, rest secure that you'll always be pretty apt to find someone on the library staff, ready, willing and able to give you a gentle push.

J. M.

With the Boys and Girls of the National Youth Administration. Upper Row, Left—At an NYA Resident Training Center Young People Earn Their Living by Working Part Time on Some Civic Project, Such as Removing Trees From City Parks, and Are Given Further Education That Will Better Prepare Them for Obtaining Jobs. These Boys Are From the Green Bay (Wisconsin) Training Center. Center—Peeling Potatoes for the Evening Meal at Another Wisconsin Resident Training Center. The Boys (or Girls If It Is a Girls' Center) Co-operate in the Care and Running of the Center. Right—A Brushup Class in Typewriting Is Conducted by the Illinois NYA for Stenographers and Embryo Stenographers Who Wish to Improve Their Speed and Accuracy. The Class Draws Hundreds of Chicago Girls Weekly. Lower Row, Left—NYA Boys Who Are Interested in Carpentry Are Not Only Taught This Profitable Trade in Training Centers, but Also Make Much of the Furniture Which They Use. Right—Resident Training Centers Co-operate With Established Trade Schools. Here Are Members of the NYA Center at Menomonie (Wisconsin) Receiving Instruction in the Machine Shop at Stout Institute.

The NYA Resident Training Center

As One of the Activities of the Federal Government's 'New Deal for Youth'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whatever the future of NYA may be, the record of its first three years is already writ en in terms of the restored hope, renewed activity, and strengthened morale of thousands of young people. We probably all know individual boys and girls in our communities who have been helped to stay in school or college. We have seen or heard of boys and girls whose whole attitude toward life has been changed through their work on an NYA project. Often their first job. But now we may read the collective story of what is being done to help the 16-to-24-year-olds, who account, so statistics tell us, for one third of all the unemployed in the United States.

This story is compellingly told by Betty and Ernest K. Lindley in "A New Deal for Youth" (Viking Press, New York. $3). The authors traveled more than 15,000 miles to see what NYA is doing. They saw buildings rising in Oklahoma, hospitals staffed in New Orleans, furniture shops humming in many states. They found new playgrounds, refurnished school buildings, new clothes, madeover homes. They talked with the girls and boys, the supervisors, and the townspeople in communities where NYA is in operation, and everywhere they found new hope.

One boy's description of what his NYA job means to him in terms of shedding a feeling of guilt and defeat speaks for many others: "Maybe you don't know what it's like to come home and have everyone looking at you, and you know they're thinking even if they don't say it, 'He didn't find a job.' It gets terrible. You just don't want to come home. But a guy's gotta eat some place and you gotta sleep some place. . . . I tell you, the first time I walked in the front door with my pay-check, I was somebody!"

As they traveled from county to county and from State to State, the authors were impressed with the efficiency, the deep interest, and the long hours that NYA administrators and supervisors devoted to their work. "It gets you," one young man who was a county supervisor in West Virginia told them. "There's something I can't just define about it, but when you see boys and girls who never have had a chance before, learning to do something, actually making something that other people will use, changing their own habits of living, developing toward each other a sense of responsibility, you decide maybe there's something more to a job than a pay-check."

The National Youth Administration was established by executive order on June 26, 1935, with a sum allotted to it which was about $10 per idle youth. At the outset these three basic related decisions were made: that the administration of the program should be decentralized, that the fullest efforts should be made to enlist the active co-operation of all state and local agencies interested in youth, and that ample room should be left for experiment.

Wisconsin Work Typical

Much experimenting has been done. Work has had to be devised to suit the individual communities. One of the most successful projects, in the opinion of NYA workers, is the resident training center. Typical are those which have been established is Wisconsin.

The NYA, in co-operation with the vocational schools, 4-H club leaders, and county agricultural agents, has established 10 resident co-operative training centers for boys in Wisconsin. Only youth of 18 to 25 who are members of families certified as eligible for relief, or border-line cases, are admitted to the schools. NYA provides them work by which to support themselves while in school. The pupils spend about 55 hours a month on work projects and six hours daily in class.

The training center courses include plant and animal husbandry, farm mechanics and marketing, salesmanship, metal working, electricity, automobile mechanics, masonry, cooking, bookkeeping and typing. Teachers are furnished by the vocational schools, county normal schools, and state teacher's colleges.

There is no limit to the amount of time a boy may put in on his studies. The pupils receive practical training in many subjects while in school and those interested in farming are taken to county farms to enable them to learn the rudiments of farm life at first hand.

To Give Them Self-Respect

In order that the boys may feel that they are self-supporting, work on civic projects is arranged for them in the city in which they are being schooled. The work, in most cases, is on projects which otherwise might not have been considered possible. The youths receive $25 a month for their 55 hours of work. From this they must pay their share of the rent, light, heat, food, and housekeeping costs. This amounts to about $18 a month.

The boys run their boarding schools under the guidance of supervisors. They elect their own house presidents and draft their own rules of conduct. They take care of their own beds and rooms and take turns in the kitchen and in waiting on table.

NYA stands as a challenge to the present educational system, the authors of "A New Deal for Youth" hold. NYA has not solved and cannot solve the basic problems of the groups of youth it has touched, they conclude. For these problems are interwoven with and inseparable from the general social and economic enigmas of this era. But NYA does demonstrate, they are convinced, that given the chance, these youth show a willingness, often an eagerness, to work, to learn, and to assume their responsibilities in this civilization. One lasting value of NYA, regardless of its future as an organization, will be its contribution to the "how" of giving youth this chance.

A. M.

Group Study of the Paper

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Several times we have mentioned this column's interest in the various study groups formed throughout the United States and parts of Europe. These groups of young people, formed for study and comradeship, meeting around in the homes of the members, and not limited to members of one faith, are using the Monitor as a foundation for their study. Every now and then we shall pass along a few of the program ideas that various clubs have told us about; so if your group watches this column regularly, you should, in the course of a year, learn about other groups. We have a card file of groups here in our office, and like to hear from you about your group. Our first speaker is a "guest," who writes us as adviser to a group.—Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

Canada

Dear Chairman:

Do you remember when I was there we talked about Monitor Round Table Groups? Well, we had the last meeting of our first year recently, and it was a summary of the year's work, covering the following topics, which we dramatized with brief tableaux, a "Professor Quiz" asking the audience to tell what each scene represented of the year's work: Press photography, as illustrated in the Monitor; choric speaking, using the "Little Lucy" poems on the Children's Page; the Monitor as an international news medium; the high standard set by the Monitor; better citizenship, as written up by the Monitor in vocational articles; the drama; flowers and gardens, linked with poetry (tiny youngsters dressed in flower costumes passed around bright colored flowers mounted on cardboard with bits of poems from the Home Forum Page pasted on the back). This represented the night when we had a talk by a florist, who introduced some garden articles from the Monitor. We also had all the posters which we had made during the year from articles, pictures, etc., taken from the Monitor, arranged around the walls, and it made a lovely and colorful background.

We feel our Monitor group has been very successful because it has brought our families to the meetings; it has helped the program committee to appreciate the Monitor to a much greater extent; it has helped us all to know each other better and has broken down the feeling of aloofness, and not-pulling-together which seemed to be present. It was our first year, and so, more or less of an experiment, but everyone seems to have enjoyed it and wants to continue.

However, this coming year we are hoping to form small groups to really study the Monitor along the lines suggested by you last summer. These groups would meet in between our monthly meetings, but the chairmen would be in close touch with the larger group, so that the benefits reaped by the small groups will be passed on to the larger one.

(Mrs.) M. B. E.

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Something Constructive
Georgia

Dear Chairman:

I noted with interest your invitation to use your office as a clearing house of ideas, and I am writing to borrow a few for our group.

We are starting a group here. Since all of us concerned are inexperienced we will welcome any suggestions you can give us.

At present, our group consists of eight regulars between 16 and 25 years of age and several who come occasionally as visitors. We usually meet every other week and have a program, followed by games and refreshments. We have met four times and so far the social part has been predominant, but we are very interested in doing something constructive as well.

A recent meeting on "Peace" was both timely and interesting. It included reading and discussion of the article "Universal Peace" from the magazine section of June 1.

We would like to make scrap books on several subjects as well as read and discuss Monitor articles. One drawback has been that I am the only member of the group who gets the Monitor. The others see it only irregularly. (Miss) F. F.

♪ ♪ ♪

"And With the Monitor"
Missouri

Dear Chairman:

I am a member of a Monitor group here. As you probably know, it is one of several groups throughout the country composed of young Christian Scientists and their friends. The purpose of these groups is to bring young people together so they may become better acquainted with one another and with the Monitor.

We are starting a club paper, the first copy of which I would like to send you for criticisms and suggestions. I would also like any information you may be able to give me of other clubs throughout the country, so that we may know something of their work. If you have the information, I would also like the names and addresses of these clubs in order that we may be enabled to begin a correspondence and so come in closer contact with them.

(Miss) D. E.

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Miss F. and her group are making a start. In regard to doing something constructive, those clubs that have kept the social subordinate to genuine Monitor study have felt more worth while. Reading an article aloud is all right now and then, but the aim should be to have each member participate. Many groups place a limit on the amount any "reporter" may read aloud to the group. It keeps the discussion alive, and informal. In the near future we will describe a scrap-book project. Until your whole group can manage Monitor subscriptions, perhaps you could pool funds and subscribe for three or four Monitors among you, passing them around. You can probably finance some scheme of paying monthly. Has any other group experience in this?

Miss D. E., we look forward to seeing the paper. Like many others you ask for the names and addresses of all clubs. There are too many to give out in this way. We prefer anyhow to have you watch the Round Table and send letters to us to forward; although we are glad to put you into touch with particular groups for special needs. In doing this, however, at any time, we wish to be sure that you and all groups are simply exchanging ideas and remaining separate groups; we are not a channel for any one group's trying to organize other groups into a federation. As yet, it seems wisest that all be content to remain local in their organization and as informal as is practical. The Round Table is interested in your knowing one another individually, in your keeping awake through reading the Monitor, and in your using us for a clearing house for ideas where we can be useful.

Cheerio, . . . Chairman

An American Educator Sees Shifts In Chinese Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

There are two noteworthy shifts in Chinese education under the stress of the war, according to Dr. James McClure Henry, a leading American educator in China and Provost of Lingnan University, in Canton, who recently passed through Tokyo on his way back to Canton after a visit to America, in the course of which he attended the International Rotary Convention in San Francisco.

The first of these shifts is in subject matter. Purely academic subjects are receiving less attention, while there is a demand for courses which will help the student to meet the practical realities of life. Among such courses are engineering and scientific subjects, practical agriculture, and public welfare work, which was almost unknown in China until the last few years.

At the same time there is a big geographical shift in the distribution of China's students, which is likely to leave a permanent mark on the country. Students and universities are fleeing from territory under Japanese control to those parts of China which seem reasonably safe against invasion. Dr. Henry gave several instances of this trend. Nankai University (burned down by the Japanese during the fighting at Tientsin) and Peking National and Tsinghua universities have found new homes in Yunnan, the vast southernmost province of China. Many other universities and schools have sought temporary quarters at Chengtu, in Szechuen Province, where the West China Union University, an old established missionary institution, is holding out a welcoming hand to the newcomers. Finally, there is a kind of peripatetic university which is attached to the Communist Eighth Route Army and which attracts students of more radical views.

This forced migration of universities and schools may well have effects which will outlast the present war. It is communicating to a remote and hitherto backward interior Western influences which have hitherto been largely restricted to a few of the larger cities on and near the seacoast, such as Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and Nanking.

Dr. Henry stated that American financial support for the Christian colleges in China had increased since the beginning of the war, amounting to about $300,000 during the last year. Referring to the incident last June when three Japanese bombs fell on the campus of Lingnan University, Dr. Henry expressed his conviction that this was an accident which would not be repeated, since the Japanese military authorities were well aware that there was no connection between the university and any military activities.

William Henry Chamberlin.

A Student Awareness Felt on the Campus

Northampton, Mass.

A new awareness seems to pervade the Smith College Campus this fall. Students are more interested in themselves as persons and have formed different groups to share discoveries and increase their knowledge.

Twenty-two sage and sympathetic seniors at Smith have been chosen as leaders of the "Senior Hour" discussions for freshmen. Through the medium of the Smith College Association for Christian Work approximately 250 members of the freshmen class have been chosen to discuss the problems of college life with senior leaders. It is the aim of the "Senior Hour" to bring the freshmen and senior classes into closer and friendlier relationship with each other, and to help the freshmen to feel comfortable and at ease in the new environment of college. Some of the topics which will be discussed will be the relation of the student to the faculty, ways of spending free time, and adjustment to the many different types of person encountered in college.

New also to the Smith College campus this fall is "Campus Questions." The object of this group is to give every student on campus a chance to express herself as to what topic interests her most, and to have an opportunity to hear this topic discussed. "Campus Questions" will enlarge the scope of previous discussion subjects dealing with current events, religion, education, to include the gamut of possible topics, ranging from dietetics to fashions. At the opening meeting this week four topics were suggested: fashion, the theatre, "Why are we here?" and "After a four-year liberal arts education, What?" Faculty chosen from appropriate fields will be invited to head the discussions.

Honoring the Office No Matter Who Has The Position

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A visitor to the national capital was leaning against the entrance to the Supreme Court chamber in the marble palace which is the home of the United States Supreme Court in Washington, D. C. On the other side of the railing which prevented public entrance when, as on this occasion, the Court was not in session, stood a guard in uniform. A crowd of twenty or more were standing at the archway looking in when three young men about twenty years of age addressed the guard thus: "When will the old boys sit again?"

One change of expression after another crossed the guard's face as he wisely paused before replying. Then, in a tone of voice which spoke volumes in quiet rebuke, he said, "The Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States will meet next Tuesday." The faces of the young men were a study, as without comment they withdrew from the group and betook themselves away.

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Presently, the group dispersed and the visitor crossed over to where the guard stood, and expressed appreciation of the way in which he had handled the situation. The guard replied, "My first impulse was to slap their faces for their impertinent reference to the members of the Supreme Court; but," he added, "this would of course have been the wrong thing for me to do and would have done no good. People may not like some of the individual members of the Court, but they should have respect for the position. Lack of respect for high positions is doing a lot of harm; it makes for lawlessness and disorder. The hissing and booing of the President's picture as it appears on movie screens by those who oppose his policies is a mark of disrespect not only for the man but for the high office he holds."

Considering that relations between the President and the Supreme Court were somewhat strained at that time, this was a display of high minded tolerance worthy of imitation; for the guard's fidelity and loyalty to the Supreme Court was unquestioned.

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Lack of respect for those who administer the law breeds contempt for the law. It is, of course, unfortunate when the occupant of the position is not worthy of the respect due the position. The shortcomings of any individual should not cause loss of respect for the position or lack of faith in the fundamental soundness of our system of government.

Honor is due the Supreme Court. It is the highest tribunal of justice in the United States. It is the judicial bulwark of American independence and rights. Let us refer to the members of the Court as Justices of the Supreme Court.

Honor is due any other government office. Not because Washington and Lincoln have stood at the head of our Government is respect due the office of President, although these men have added glory to the position. Respect is due the office of President and to the man who occupies it, because it is a great office, the head of a great Government, and because the man who occupies it has been chosen by the people to this post of power and honor.

P. A. C.

A Complete Picture

To get a complete picture of current education it is necessary to look at the world outside the schoolroom. Many institutions, beside the school, educate. Some do it formally; others informally. Some touch our intellect; others profoundly affect our emotions.—Henry Suzzalo.

Most Valuable Lesson

Perhaps the most valuable result of all education is the ability to make yourself do the thing you have to do, when it ought to be done, whether you like it or not; it is the first lesson that ought to be learned; and however early a man's training begins, it is probably the last lesson that he learns thoroughly.—Huxley.

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Hoover Demands Emancipation of Congress

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 18 (AP)—Herbert Hoover appealed today for the "emancipation" of Congress from the "personal domination" of President Roosevelt, whom he accused of "steadily driving for more and more power over the daily lives of the people."

The Former President, recommending trial for a "Stop, Look and Listen" policy for the next two years, urged American voters to elect "independent-minded men" to Congress to halt experiments "with the American way of life" by the New Deal and "its yes-yes men" which he said had been carried on "at dreadful cost in human misery and despair."

Delivering his only eastern speech of the Congressional campaign before a cheering, applauding audience of 3,500 here last night, Mr. Hoover charged that among "sinister aggressions of personal power in this Republic" was an attempt by the President "to control elections."

Appeals for Liberty

Mr. Hoover spoke in part as follows:

My first example of Mr. Roosevelt's "liberal" attack on liberty is his attempt to invade the independence of the Supreme Court.

The indignation which swept the country at these actions was an inspiring moment in popular government. For here the people demonstrated an understanding of one of the most profound yet subtle safeguards of human liberty—the independence of judges.

And that brings us to the second assault on the safeguards to representative government, which is a major issue in this election. Our immediate task is to emancipate the legislative arm of the Government from the personal domination of Mr. Roosevelt.

If we examine the fate of wrecked republics throughout the world we find their first symptoms in the weakening of the legislative arm. Subservience in the legislative halls is the spot where liberty and political morals commit suicide.

A "Yes-Yes" Congress

For six years now, except for momentary gleams of independence, the country has witnessed an overwhelming majority in Congress blindly taking orders from the President.

And now let us explore in a little detail some of the definite responsibilities of the Congress which are today in process of destruction.

1. Obviously the members are elected to formulate the laws. Instead Mr. Roosevelt submitted laws fully drafted and stamped "must."

2. Members of Congress are under individual oath to maintain the Constitution. Yet this yes-yes group passed measure after measure that was unconstitutional.

3. One of the highest functions of any legislative body in a democracy is sober consideration and effective debate. Yet this rubber stamp majority had permitted their responsibilities so to degenerate that they passed arrogant rules limiting debate to a few hours or even minutes.

4. When revolutionary measures are introduced to the Congress which have never been before the people in a campaign surely the people have a right to a few days in which to express their views and show the injuries which will be done them.

Lumping National Purse

It is true the country was saved from two disasters—the packing of the Supreme Court and the Reorganization Bill. But that was only because a courageous minority in the Senate deayed action long enough for the people to realize their jeopardy and effectively protest.

5. The foremost purpose, from the very beginning, of all parliaments and all legislative bodies is the control of the national purse.

And this supine majority of ours over the last six years has surrendered this vital protection of the people for the first time in our legislative history. It has voted over $15,000,000,000 of lump sums to the President to be expended at his will.

The old-fashioned pork barrel has become a whole pork-packing establishment—all under the leadership of the Executive.

6. The Congress is supposed to be the people's watchdog over efficiency and honesty in the bureaucracy.

Prostituting Civil Service

Yet this rubber-stamp majority on the President's demand specifically provided that the alphabetical agencies should be politically appointed without regard to the merit system of the Civil Service Commission.

And that brings me to the third cataegory of these sinister aggressions of personal power in this republic. That is the Executive attempt to control elections.

We have seen Mr. Roosevelt mass this Praetorian army of political appointees to purge those men of his own party who have shown sparks of manhood, of independence, and obedience to their oath.

Mr. Stalin was the founder of the political purge. Or was it Mr. Hitler?

Hitler Sets the Pace

Mr. Hitler also has a parliament. You may not know it. It was also once upon a time an independent arm of the German Government. But Mr. Hitler rearranged its function. I quote him:

"Individual members may advise but never decide; that is the exclusive prerogative of the responsible president for the time being."

Mr. Roosevelt is not however proposing the German form of parliamentary practice. He only has a passion for unanimity of view. And he likes leadership with a compulsory following.

We have a fourth category of these thistles and thorns of personal power from which we have no figs and no grapes. That is the group of ideas under the euphonious title of "Planned Economy."

Power Feeds on Power

The very mixture of power economics into free enterprise stirs up new forces which demand constantly increasing delegation of arbitrary personal powers to officials. These forces involve constantly greater centralization of government.

They undermine the spirit and the responsibility of local government.

They involve conflicts with the Constitution.

They are the excuses for minimizing the independence of the Congress and the Judiciary. And all this mixture of government dictated economic life involves somber questions of government morals and public honor.

And there is a fifth direction where this thistle of personal power is spreading. The New Deal audits itself with slogans rather than cash registers. This department of New Deal liberalism is at least consistent in one particular. It is no longer haunted by the old ghost of a balanced budget.

Let us not forget that increasing debts some day accumulate to where democracy cannot be brought to the agony of sufficient taxes to carry them. When that day arrives liberty dies in the gutter.

Duties to Be Faced

We must have emancipation from the threat of a controlled Judiciary. We must free Congress from its subjugation. We must have regeneration of political morals. We must end the creation of hate and group conflict. We must extirpate the whole spoils system. We must have honesty in government. We must have a free and honest ballot.

We must have expenditures controlled by Congress. We must have a balanced budget. We must have a currency convertible into gold as the only way to get it out of personal dictation. We must have a credit system independent of personal control and socialistic methods. We must have new and genuine banking reform. We must destroy exploitation and coercion of the people whether at private hands or government hands.

We must have emancipation from the creeping collectivism of dictated Economy.

We must take the Government out of business in competition with the citizen.

We must have freedom of business, labor and farmers from government dictation.

We must grant genuine relief to farmers and restore the farmer's judgment in control of his business.

We must have reform in the Labor Act to deal equal justice to all workers and all employers.

We must have the only basis of Liberalism, that is the rule of law and not of men.

More Things to Be Done

We must reform relief under the administration of non-partisan local committees.

We must reform the old age pensions to make them just to the workers. We need to adopt real measures which enable people to obtain better housing. We must advance the whole question of medical attention to the indigent.

We have need to replant the land with measures which will restore confidence among men and hope among youth.

If we had an independent, courageous Congress we could find a start at solution of our ills. Therefore my first recommendation to you tonight is: Elect to Congress independent - minded men. Elect men who will stand on their own feet. Elect men of character and capacity.

Second. Defeat every man of the kind who says he is a follower of any President 100 per cent or 50 per cent or any other per cent. Such a man is not fit to serve. Members of the Congress of the United Sates, if they are men, do not take orders from anybody. If you will test the New Deal candidates as to whether they will oppose every one of these five attacks on free men which I have enumerated tonight, you will find them wanting.

Never before in all American history has there been a greater need for the people to protect themselves. And it is in the power of the people to do it now. They alone can make Congress the sword and buckler of their liberties.

Milkman Honored For 'River Route'

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Weltzel Anderson Turner, Richmond, Va., milkman, was awarded the gold Pasteur medal of the milk industry foundation Oct. 17 for the outstanding heroic deed of the year in connection with his work. The award was made at the convention of the International Association of Milk Dealers and affiliated groups.

Mr. Turner swam eight times through flood waters last July with milk cans tied to his back to reach a boys' camp for flood rescue work.

Frederick Fenton, Long Island, N. Y., received the silver Pasteur medal for warning hotel guests of a fire and leading them to safety.

Bronze medals were presented Max Schecht and William Grafer, New York City; Marshall Greer, Los Angeles; Philip Schwager, Orange, N. J.; Abraham Meltzer, Yonkers, N. Y., Alton L. Jones, Richmond, Va.; Dr. F. Bruce Baldwin, Philadelphia; Rudolph Orth, Milwaukee, Wis.; William Stockburger and John Miller, Fresno, Calif.; William Kemmet, Bronx, N. Y.; Moses Cohen, New Haven, Conn.; James C. Greene, Pontiac, Mich.; Frank L. Johnson, Malden, Mass., and George Daily, Bay Ridge, N. Y.

Plane Pilots Move To Cut Air Hazards

CHICAGO (AP)—Air-line pilots flying routes throughout America recommended Oct. 13 that schedules be slowed down as one method of reducing hazards of commercial flying.

David L. Behncke, President of the Air Line Pilots Association, said pilots suggested that flights be slowed by reducing the amount of horsepower taken from engines at cruising speeds, leaving more power in reserve and causing less strain on machinery.

Mr. Behncke said the pilots approved almost 200 recommendations made to the Civil Aeronautics Authority Oct. 14.

Recommendations included carrying of smaller loads during bad weather, increasing reserve fuel during winter, when pilots might be forced to fly longer distances to reach objectives, that Army airships remain off regular airways during bad weather, and revision of air regulations to give air-line pilots a separate rating.

Southwest Sees New Trade In Tamarisk Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—Wood of the tamarisk tree, widely and easily grown in the irrigated southwest, is sure to gain wide use in furniture manufacturing as soon as a dependable supply is assured, asserts Dr. G. E. P. Smith, Professor of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Arizona.

Dr. Smith expects tamarisk to displace in large measure such expensive imported woods as mahogany, satinwood and primavera. Samples that he took to Grand Rapids, Mich., recently excited a number of experts there, including several manufacturers. They liked its high polish, its odd grain that runs crosswise as well as lengthwise, but most of all its color—almost white with a yellowish tinge. There is a big demand in the furniture industry for light-color, light-weight hardwoods, and tamarisk appears to fill the bill exactly.

One manufacturer asked Dr. Smith to ship him a quantity of tamarisk logs that will be cut into veneer and dimension lumber. The same man wanted to know how many carloads he could count on every year. Dr. Smith had to admit that most of the tamarisk trees grow singly, or so widely spaced that they are limby and knotty. When planted close together, or kept trimmed, they grow tall and straight.

Dr. Smith has recommended that the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station plant ten acres to tamarisks, differently spaced and differently irrigated. He says that the tamarisk will thrive on thousands of acres of land now waste because the soil and underground water are strongly alkaline. The species is strongly resistant to drought and alkali, grows very rapidly with sufficient moisture. Often specimens are seen growing on dry land that is almost barren of other vegetation. This means that the subsoil moisture is within reach of their roots, which penetrate to incredible depths.

Botanical name of the tamarisk is tamarix athel, and it is known as the athel in many localities. It was imported from the Near East less than 20 years ago, is now generally grown in Southern Arizona and California for shade, windbreaks and fence posts. A tamarisk switch, stuck into any soil where there is sufficient moisture, will take root and grow to a height of thirty or forty feet in four or five years. Foliage resembles that of the cedar tree but is more of a grayish green color. The flowers come in tiny racemes, are white and inconspicuous.

Only two or three years ago it was discovered that tamarisk posts, when treated with creosote at a cost of less than four cents apiece, are immune to attacks of fungi and termites that cause untreated wood to decay rapidly in this country.

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The Home Forum

A Leaf Falls

OCTOBER has come to New York. I saw it happen this morning. No doubt there are others who were aware of it sooner; perhaps everyone was; but for me it happened only this morning.

If one stands at this window and looks downward, looks down slantwise, one can see, not far away, just at hand in fact, a corner of Fifth Avenue; and at this corner, in a small square of earth (like a dark brown something appliquéd on the pale pavement), girt by a diminutive, very neat wire fence, is a little tree. It has, by count, exactly eleven branches: thin, stiff, childish. It has rather limp leaves that look better, I feel, shined up by rain than lit candidly by sun. To what species the informed would assign it I really don't know; to me it is simply a "city tree": a sort of poor little rich girl, privileged, cherished (for note the earth—a square of real earth, all for itself, in the thick of these acres of asphalt; note the neat wire fence, contrived for its protection)—but alone, forlorn: with nothing of its own green kind to commune with. Perhaps now and then a bird comes to it, comes and sits and sings on one of the eleven branches. If it does, I've never seen it, never heard it—but then, naturally, one doesn't spend all one's days standing at a window looking down slantwise. There may be a bird; let us hope there is; a benevolent sparrow, say, who, from time to time, separates himself from his fellows in the Park and comes winging down the Avenue to remind a little tree, all alone, girt with wire, that it really *is* a tree.

* * *

BUT I WAS speaking of October. Standing here, looking down, I saw it happen. Like this. There was a lull in the traffic, there was something for a moment almost like silence; and in that moment there dropped from the tree, slowly, soberly, a single leaf.

It was the one sign. Upward or downward, there was no other. One might, of course, pretend to a perception so refined, so sensitized, that instantly this sky would be recognized as an October sky. But really, to be honest, it is a plain sheet of blue: nothing more. Snow might lie beneath it, or fresh early flowers. This sun, flowing blandly between the fine masculine buildings, might—let's admit it—be any season's sun. No, that leaf was the only sign. Not a red leaf, or a yellow one; just a dull stale green, wrinkling a little perhaps at the edges, perhaps browning if one could have examined it. A most undistinguished, humdrum sort of leaf. But, as it slowly and soberly fell, fell by itself on the city air, the whole of autumn suddenly flooded in.

* * *

THE SPARE, PRECISE New England countryside has begun to burn. Roadside stalls are piled high again, are cornucopian, rich with good, round, brilliant fruits—with apples and grapes and pumpkins and squash, with great bottles and jars of sweet cider, with berries and late flowers, strong-colored, pungent. Everywhere there is the tang of ripeness, of harvest; everywhere the sense of all things coming to a triumphant finish. And further up—the Canadian woods. Maples, thousands upon thousands of them, gone sheer scarlet, gone sheer gold. A violence and delicacy of color barely to be borne by the eyes. A wind blows; and the taut northern air is crowded with a bright, wild rain of leaves. All is extravagant, flamboyant, exhilarating. Here every detail declares itself vibrantly; here one would run, would shout, would be ten again, rolling with songs down red and yellow slopes. From the Thames the mauve mists come flowing in. Silently, suavely. The long curves of the downward stretching meadows are blurred now; the water is only an opalescent gleam, a sinuous loop. Flowers of September gone to lacy seed whiten the wet grass; cows stand idle, immobile. On the opposite bank the trees of Cliveden, massed together, glow, half quenched—tempered reds and rusts and purples; all muted, all so gently and delicately defined that the whole scene, and oneself with it, might, any minute, dissolve quite away.

And here, in New York, a leaf fell.

For this is the city.

* * *

THIS IS THE place where beauty—as one learned beauty in the green still places—is a fugitive thing: a matter of moment, of mood; brief and subtle—too brief and too subtle to be recognized immediately by eyes keyed to more legible values. This is the city, wherein resides that other—the wrought thing. Here is no candid statement of grace by meadow, river, copse; here all has passed through the imagination of man, and has come forth, clearly or clumsily, nobly or ignobly, in multitudinous declarations of identity, multitudinous avowals of vision: come forth in stone and brick and steel, in note and word and line.

One leaf falling reported October.

And if I look out now there will, probably, be nothing at all to define the season. Take from the corner the little tree and the whole year might (barring tell-tale snow) swing clean round without my knowing it. What loss, what unutterable deprivation! Or—is that all? In saying that, has one done with the city? Look again, look deeper.

Just across the road there is a gallery of pictures; almost next door there is a shop full of books; and not very far, although a little farther, is a great hall in which, again and again, the musician speaks. Consider these places; consider their meaning.

* * *

AND I KNOW, suddenly, that in them all, from time to time, regardless of calendar, October most surely, most beautifully and vitally, finds its way. Not the immediate, raw stuff of leaf, mist, wind; but the quality, the idea. In a poem, in a painting, in the mood of a sonata—here one can find it: distilled, shaped, snared—whatever the proper word should be: enriched immeasurably by having been received, experienced in consciousness, and given out again.

Herein, somewhere, lies a meaning for the city. It isn't, yet, more than half plain. One must search, perhaps, for a very long while; hold the hands open to receive it all—stone, brick, steel; note, word, line; the single leaf falling from the small tree.

DORIS PEEL

Golden Interval

IT STARTS with goldenrod along the lane
And glows in apples on the orchard hill
And then in leaves that cloud their golden rain
Against the blue haze. Ears of corn that fill
The bulging husk turn gold that does not fade
When frost creeps through. This interval must close
With pumpkins piled, and turning just a shade
More golden, while the wagon comes and goes.

All this we cannot store in crib and bin
Will seem to pass, a golden dust be gone
Upon the wind—but seeds are hiding in
The musky grass, the quiet roots have drawn
The earth about them, as our dreams do here,
That golden things be saved from year to year.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

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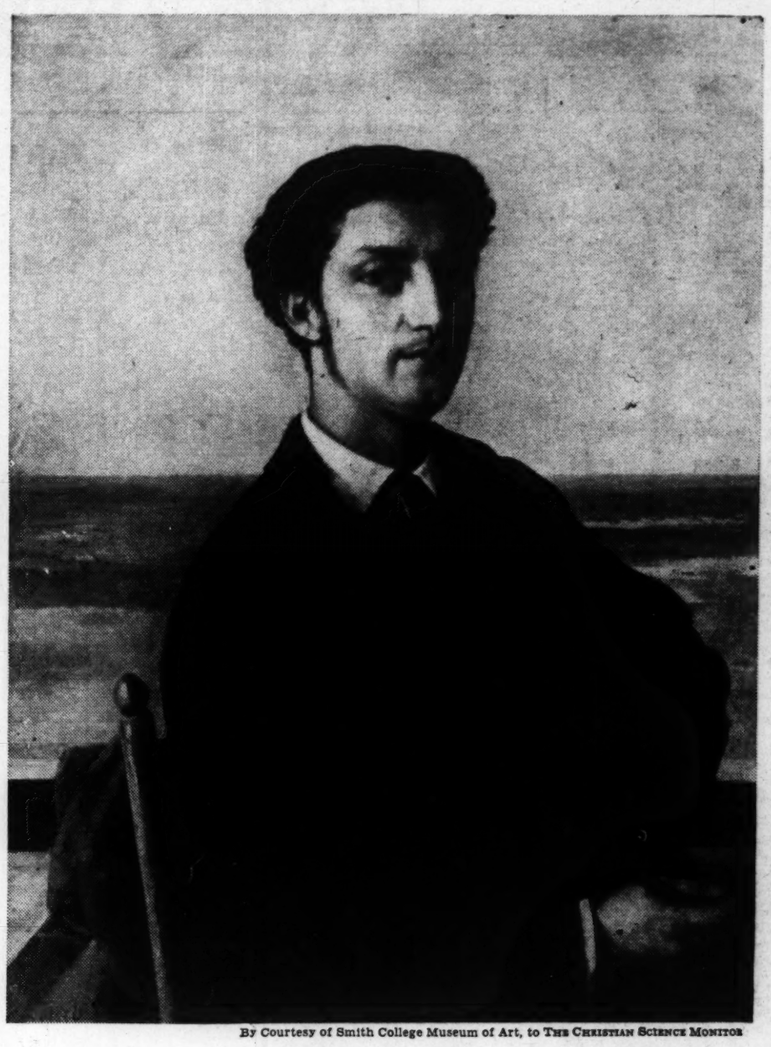

By Courtesy of Smith College Museum of Art, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF M. NODLER, THE ELDER: *A Painting by Gustave Courbet*

IN THIS dignified portrait by the French painter, Courbet, is reflected the reaction against classical and romantic schools of painting, which manifested itself in the last half of the nineteenth century. As a leader of the realistic school, Courbet proclaimed that the artist should paint only what he saw as honestly and as truthfully as he could, and that he should choose his subjects from his immediate surroundings. This declaration was a protest against the classical perfection of paintings by such men as David and Ingres on the one hand, and against the emotional, romantic art of Delacroix and his followers on the other.

Courbet painted the portrait of M. Nodler in 1866 when he was spending a holiday at Trouville-Deauville on the French coast. Without recourse to fanciful or artificial trappings, he has placed the figure squarely in the center of the canvas. Interest is skillfully centered on the sensitively modeled face of the sitter by contrasts of areas of light and dark. The colors have an opaqueness and richness characteristic of the artist's style. Courbet has represented his sitter exactly as he appeared, as simply and directly as possible.

Pretty Much the Same

WHEN I was living in Portugal I gave a Portuguese friend a copy of "Main Street" to read, explaining to him that he would not understand at all what it was about as the characters and their reactions were peculiarly American. When he returned the book to me, he said he could point out each of the types on any street in Lisbon. All of which goes to prove that the more you live round the world the more you realize how much alike we all are. Top hat and tails or sandals and burnouse make very little difference. Fundamental reactions are pretty much the same everywhere.—From "Living Abroad," by NORVAL RICHARDSON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Not By Ravens

EDGAR'S manner of life in Paris would have fulfilled my father's grimmest forebodings. For young writers, if not fed by ravens, found charming substitutes. While living in the rue Vavin as a student, Edgar discovered one of them. He could not be bothered to break into his long mornings by dressing and going out. Youthful talent should not be interrupted. When hunger drove him to put down his pen, he would lean out of the third-floor window and blow lustily on an old cow-horn. The pretty *blanchisseuse* in the laundry opposite would hear, run to the bakery and gravely inform the patron that "*Monsieur beugle là-haut*" (Monsieur is bellowing up there). Monsieur would let down a basket on a long string and his order, written on a twist of paper, would be meticulously filled, the change carefully counted and placed with the goods in the basket, and hauled up to safety. Many people shopped for small items in this way: it needed but a little good-natured co-operation and mutual forbearance.—From "Journalist's Wife," by LILIAN T. MOWRER. (New York: Morrow.)

Above the Summer Pastures of Yugoslavia

BY FIVE o'clock we had left behind the highest level of cultivation and were riding through wild, scrub country clotted with yellow foxgloves, . . . One fine old man, still wearing a turban instead of the usual white skullcap and with a brace of ancient, highly-decorated pistols in his waistband, showed us a bag of golden Turkish pounds which are still good currency here. He passed them from hand to hand fearlessly and put them back into his bag without counting them. Evidently he knew his people and I was flattered that the compliment was extended to us.

He was riding down to his village from the *bačilo*, or summer village; these *bačilos* are built of straw and small branches in the lightest possible manner, and are very primitive, consisting of little more than sleeping places for the herdsmen and stock, with an enclosing fence. They are only used during the summer and early autumn, when the flocks are grazed on the highest pastures and the cheese is made for the winter and for the markets. There were two of them on the way we passed.

There is snow on the Šar Planina even in July. While there are still forty or forty-five degrees of heat in the plain there is still snow up here and there are cold snow springs, cold enough to frost and break a glass that is put into them. We halted near one of these summer snowfields on the crest of the pass, to have a long-delayed sleep. The snow came down to the edge of the pasture land, about ten inches deep, and then stopped abruptly as though it had been a white carpet spread out on the hillside, which could at any time be rolled up and taken away. Here we were between seven and eight thousand feet up and beyond the grazing limits of the herdsmen. The pastures here, instead of being close cropped by flocks of sheep and goats, have grown naturally unchecked. The grass is thick and juicy, such grass as cannot be seen down on the plain, and is covered with a carpet of wild flowers of every description; huge, fragrant violets, a centimetre and more across, wild crimson cyclamens and many others whose names, being no botanist, I do not know. In the spring there are fields of narcissus. The topmost summit was still two or three hundred feet above us and high in the air above it a family of eagles hovered and screamed. In the other direction was a deep valley, in which lay the villages and, beyond, a tumbled mass of peaks, stretching away to the "Accursed" Mountains of Albania. —LOVETT FIELDING EDWARDS, in "Profane Pilgrimage." (London: Duckworth.)

La Santé véritable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QU'ELLE est précieuse, qu'elle est désirable la santé! Ceux qui ont la conscience d'une santé florissante vaquent à leurs occupations journalières avec une assurance et une énergie soutenues. Les théories médicales ayant trait à la santé et aux agents thérapeutiques sont nombreuses et divergentes. Mais en général la grande famille humaine se méprend sur la nature de la santé et sur la manière de l'obtenir. Comment être libre de douleurs, de maladies, de difformités, de limitations mentales, c'est là un des grands problèmes de l'humanité.

Dans bien des nations, on voit augmenter sans cesse le nombre des chercheurs qui trouvent dans les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne tels que les expose le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, la solution démontrable et satisfaisante de ce problème. Ces disciples apprennent non à étudier les symptômes de maladie, mais à entretenir des pensées qui s'apparentent à la santé. Ils se sont aperçus que la santé véritable est spirituellement mentale: c'est une condition parfaite de l'Entendement infini, un fait éternel, divin, présent partout. Ils ont appris que la santé n'est point un état de la matière gouverné par une prétendue loi matérielle; ce n'est pas une chose si précaire et si instable que même un courant d'air ou une petite contusion suffiraient à provoquer des complications sérieuses.

Puisque la santé est une condition de l'Entendement, de l'Amour divin, du seul Dieu, elle s'exprime dans Sa création spirituelle, harmonieuse et pure. L'identité réelle de chaque homme fait partie de cette création; et parce que tous sont enfants de Dieu, ils possèdent ce droit divin, inaliénable: avoir, exprimer la santé parfaite et en jouir. Dans *Science et Santé* (p. 227), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "La Science Chrétienne lève l'étendard de la liberté et crie: 'Suivez-moi! Échappez à l'esclavage de la maladie, du péché et de la mort!' Jésus traça le chemin. Citoyens du monde, acceptez la 'liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu,' et soyez libres! Tel est votre droit divin. C'est l'illusion du sens matériel, non la loi divine qui vous a liés, qui a entravé la liberté de vos membres, paralysé vos facultés, affaibli votre corps, et défiguré la tablette de votre être."

Même s'ils n'étudient pas depuis longtemps la Science Chrétienne, les humains peuvent commencer à prouver leur droit à la santé. Parfois ils sont lents à revendiquer leur divin héritage, parce que leur compréhension de la Vérité est encore faible; mais s'ils continuent à s'efforcer sincèrement de mettre en pratique pour autant qu'ils les comprennent les préceptes de la Science divine, ils en ressentiront le pouvoir curatif et rédempteur.

Ici l'auteur du présent article peut mentionner son propre cas. Avant de s'intéresser à cette Science, il souffrait de maux d'estomac qui remontaient à plusieurs années. Mais lorsqu'il l'eut étudié pendant quelques semaines, il apprit à nier la réalité de la douleur et de tous les autres maux, en s'appuyant sur le fait que Dieu ne les crée pas; or comme Dieu est le seul créateur, l'unique pouvoir, il n'existe rien d'autre qui puisse créer le contraire du bien. Au début, avec sa faible compréhension de la Vérité, le disciple hésitait à nier l'erreur. Il ne lui semblait pas tout à fait honnête de dire, même pour son propre compte, qu'il n'y avait pas de douleur quand la souffrance lui paraissait si réelle. Cependant il avait foi en la Science Chrétienne, assez du moins pour persister à soutenir la bonté et la puissance de Dieu, à nier la réalité des douleurs et de la maladie; en conséquence, les maux d'estomac furent guéris et la douleur disparut. Le disciple avait prouvé que les sens physiques sont fallacieux: ils attestent l'existence de la maladie tandis qu'en réalité la maladie n'existe pas.

Elle est purement spirituelle la méthode curative de la Science Chrétienne, qui graduellement élimine tous les maux — péché, maladie, pauvreté, mort — dont souffrent les humains. Cette méthode repose uniquement sur l'infinie bonté de Dieu et Son pouvoir sans limites; quand on accepte de tout cœur ces vérités fondamentales, on voit que comme le déclare et le prouve la Science divine, le mal est une illusion, un mensonge ou un rêve. Parmi ceux qui étudient cette Science, des milliers ont pu prouver mainte et mainte fois, par la guérison des maladies et du péché, que la santé et la sainteté constituent la réalité positive, immuable; que d'autre part la maladie et tous les maux sont des erreurs, des fausses croyances, des suppositions sans base.

Ces scrutateurs comprennent au moins dans une certaine mesure que "Dieu est amour," comme le déclare la Bible (1 Jean 4:8). Ils savent que s'ils continuent à faire d'humbles et patients efforts pour refléter l'Amour, pour conformer leur vie aux enseignements du Maître illuminés par les ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy, "le sentier s'éclairera 'jusqu'à ce que le jour soit dans sa splendeur' " (*Science et Santé*, p. 496).

La Science Chrétienne accomplit une œuvre extrêmement importante lorsqu'elle fait comprendre aux humains la réalité spirituelle de la santé et par conséquent l'irréalité des maladies et des souffrances; mais sa mission vitale est la complète spiritualisation de la conscience humaine par la destruction du péché. Quoique nécessaire et désirable, la guérison des maladies est subordonnée à cette œuvre capitale. Innombrables sont ceux dont le cœur chante un hymne de gratitude; reconnaissant la purification mentale et les autres immenses bénédictions qu'apporte avec son ministère curatif cette Science de la Vie et de l'Amour, ils rendent grâce au Dispensateur de tous les biens.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Only Far Wanderer

THIS village where I was born—Song Dune-Chi, or The Village of the Pine Trees—was situated in a huge valley, partly poor sandy rock, and partly fertile soil, between high mountains, covered with pine and oak trees, and many high tall grasses. There were streams running down from each mountain hollow, joining the big river which murmured eternity's chant through the centre of the valley. A few miles farther on, this river passed through the market place where the people of my village went every five days for barter, and there it rushed into the sea. Except for the market, the people were rural and isolated, and this mysterious water, constantly tumbling in, was the only far wanderer among them.

On the right bank of the river, bordered and interspersed by pine and weeping willow trees, was the village, and behind it, somewhat lower, the rice fields. On the left bank grew the millet and other grains, and farther over, against the opposite mountain, were to be found the deer, the hawks, the tiger cats and fabulous Dragons. I can remember in the mornings when the sun was getting up how its beams trembled on dew-drunken foliage of the mountain, then poured down like sparkling bits of glass over the water in the valley—especially when the rice seeds were ripening in the fields. At such a time the whole world seemed to dance and glisten, for the color of the ripe rice was tawny, and lay rippling like a golden fleece under the eye. In the Spring, of course, this rice would be a clear young green, the color worn by brides in my country. But at all times the rice fields were a picturesque sight, for they were kept covered by water artificially, and mirrored the changes of the elements, reflecting the bright blue of the sky, taking on the colors of the slender rain, catching the dying sun in a blurred glass, and enhancing the mystery of the Yellow Dusk, or perhaps imaging the round moon above some scholar's roof.—From "The Grass Roof," by YOUNGHILL KANG. (New York: Scribner.)

At a Hint

THE sumac flames
At a hint of winter weather,
And green rock-moss
Is pricked with silver rime
Like flowers of frost
Enchanted;
The sweet bracken,
Brittle with sun and season,
Rustles brown
On the hills of summer:
Sharp-sweet with the tang
Of tendrilled burning,
White with the dust
Of fires.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT

Genuine Health

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW valuable is health; how desirable! Those who are conscious of buoyant health go about their daily tasks with constant energy and assurance. Medical theories pertaining to health and therapeutic agencies are numerous and differ widely. But the human family generally is mistaken as to the nature of health, and where it may be found. Truly the question of how to be free from pain and disease, from deformity and limited faculties, is a major problem of humanity.

An ever-increasing number of seekers in many nations are finding in the teachings of Christian Science, as they are presented in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, a provable and satisfying solution to this problem. They are learning mentally to dwell on thoughts pertaining to health, rather than to study the symptoms of disease. They have found that genuine health is spiritually mental, the perfect condition of infinite Mind, a divine, eternal fact, universally present. They have learned that health is not a condition of matter, governed by material so-called law, not a thing so unstable and precariously balanced that a mere draft of air or a slight bruise may result in serious complications.

Since health is a condition of Mind, divine Love, the one God, it is expressed in His pure and harmonious spiritual creation. The real identity of each one is a part of this creation; and because all are children of God, it is their divine, inalienable right to have, express, and experience perfect health. Mrs. Eddy has written (*ibid.*, p. 227): "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right. The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being."

Students of Christian Science can begin to prove their right to health with even a little study. Sometimes they are slow to claim their divine inheritance because of their immature understanding of Truth, but if they persevere in an honest endeavor to put into practice the precepts of divine Science, in so far as they understand them, they will experience its healing and saving power.

Such was the case with the writer. Indigestion had troubled him for a number of years prior to his awakened interest in this Science. But after a few weeks' study he learned to deny reality to pain and all other evils on the basis that God does not create them; and, as He is the only creator and the only power, there is nothing else that can create an opposite to good. At first, so slight was his understanding of Truth, he hesitated to deny error. It did not seem exactly honest to say, even to himself, that there was no pain when it seemed so real to him. He had enough faith in Christian Science, however, to continue affirming the goodness and power of God, and denying the reality of pain and disease, with the result that the indigestion was healed and the pain disappeared. He had proved that the physical senses, which testify to the actuality of disease, are false, because, in reality, there is no disease.

The healing method of Christian Science, which is bringing about the elimination of all evil—sin, disease, poverty, death—from human experience, is purely spiritual. It is based solely upon the infinite goodness and unlimited power of God; and when these basic truths are wholeheartedly accepted, evil is seen to be an illusion, a lie, or dream, as divine Science declares and proves it to be. Thousands of students of this Science have been able to prove, over and over again, by healing disease and sin, that health and holiness are the positive, unchangeable reality, while ill-health and all evil are mistaken, false beliefs, baseless suppositions.

These students are realizing, to some extent at least, that, as the Bible declares (I John 4:8), "God is love." They know that, as they go on in patient, humble endeavor to reflect Love by living in accordance with the teachings of the Master, as illuminated by the writings of Mrs. Eddy, "the way will grow brighter 'unto the perfect day' " (Science and Health, p. 496).

Christian Science is doing an immeasurably important work in making clear to humanity the spiritual reality of health, and the consequent unreality of sickness and suffering; but its vital mission is the complete spiritualization of human consciousness through the destruction of sin. The healing of disease, though necessary and desirable, is incidental to this greater work; and innumerable are the hearts in which a song of gratitude arises to the Giver of all good because of the purification of thought and the other untold blessings which result from the healing ministry of this Science of Life and Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Autumn Landscape

(Oklahoma)

ABOVE the line that marks the course
of the sandy Cimarron
sweeps a ribbon of blackbirds
that circles, then drapes itself
about the russet and amber trees.

EDITH HILL CARNES

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
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The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1938

State Auditor's Bid Criticism Angers Hurley

Governor charges Buckley with 'sniping' and also brands him as a 'political fakir.'

The political war between Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Thomas H. Buckley Democratic State Auditor, was reopened last night when the Auditor criticized the State Department of Mental Health for awarding a contract of hurricane damage to a Philadelphia concern on a cost plus 20 per cent basis.

Mr. Buckley stated his criticism in letters written to the Governor, Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, Acting Commissioner of the department, and Patrick J. Moynihan, chairman of the Governor's Emergency Relief Commission. The Auditor contended the work could be done by local contractors for a 10 per cent profit.

The Governor immediately unleashed a bitter attack upon Mr. Buckley, charging the latter with "sniping" and branding him as a "political faker." By these utterances the Governor reopened wounds inflicted during the Democratic primary when he charged that Mr. Buckley and Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly were scheming against his political future.

The Governor's new outburst last night was the first public evidence of his chagrin of his failure to gain renomination.

"For the past two years," the Governor said, "State Auditor Buckley has been sniping at me and setting himself up as a paragon of public virtue. To those who know him every public statement of the State Auditor brands him as a political faker.

Duties of Office

"Now, if 'Sales Tax' Buckley would confine his activities to the duties of his office, as required by the state constitution, and detailed for him by an Attorney General's ruling, a ruling he should take time to read, the administration of the affairs of this Commonwealth would be materially benefited."

The Governor, in defending the award of the contract to repair roads, clear fallen trees and the like, pointed to the grave danger of fire present at the mental institutions.

Mr. Buckley, in his letters, declared local contractors would pay the workers 62½ cents an hour, while the Philadelphia concern, Benjamin Foster Company, would pay only 50 cents an hour.

He called upon the Governor to summon the Legislature into a special session to appropriate money for flood relief work.

Whether the new outburst between the Governor and Mr. Buckley will affect the party's election chances in November is uncertain. However, it is well known that Mr. Buckley is a strong supporter of James M. Curley, former Governor and present Democratic gubernatorial nominee, and it is possible the Hurley outburst is another indication that the Hurley-Curley split is even wider than ever and that, as a result, Mr. Curley will suffer voting losses at the polls.

Ignores Comment

Ignoring completely the Governor's blistering comment, Mr. Buckley today said:

"If a protest against the awarding of a 20 per cent plus contract to a firm outside of Massachusetts, instead of preference being given Massachusetts contracting concerns, is 'meddling,' then I plead guilty to being a 'meddler.'

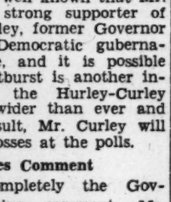
"Chapter 11, section 12, of the General Laws provides: 'The Department of the State Auditor shall annually make a careful audit of the accounts of all departments . . . of the Commonwealth.' A careful audit requires discussion of contracts which involve expenditure of public funds."

Mr. Buckley later added that Col. John McDonough, State WPA Administrator, had informed him that if application had been made to the WPA in regard to the work in the State hospitals the projects would have been approved immediately.

Dr. Perkins stated that the work involved in the Foster contract would cost not more than $50,000, including the 20 per cent profit.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and vicinity: Generally fair and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer; gentle to moderate northeasterly winds, becoming east or southeast.

Maine: Fair and slightly warmer in the interior tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer in central and west portions.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair and slightly warmer in northeast portion tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer in the north portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north wind tonight, shifting to southeast on Wednesday over north portion; moderate northeast wind tonight, becoming variable on Wednesday over south portion; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	50	Minneapolis	54	57
Bermuda	76	70	New Orleans	74	72
Chicago	56	56	New York	62	60
Denver	36	36	Norfolk	64	62
Helena	24	22	Philadelphia	62	60
Kansas City	72	72	St. Louis	64	64
Los Angeles	54	54	San Franc'o	54	52
Miami	76	76	Washington	56	54

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 18.
B—Minimum, Oct. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:43 p. m. height 9.8 feet.
Wednesday, 7:21 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:39 p. m.

Symphonies for Young People In Three Wednesday Concerts

When Conductor Wheeler Beckett raises his baton before 75 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall tomorrow afternoon, he will officially inaugurate a series of concerts designed to give the musical youth of Boston a better understanding of classical music.

In the audience will be nearly 2,500 children of junior high and high school ages who are active in music. Only adults present will be those accompanying large groups of students.

Before each number, Mr. Beckett will comment briefly, keeping his remarks to a minimum inasmuch as program notes have already been distributed to subscribers. These notes tell the story of the compositions; Mr. Beckett will describe how the story unfolds and tell the children what to watch for in the instrumentation.

Topical Programs

Each of the three programs—the other two are scheduled for Nov. 9 and Dec. 14—will present music inspired by various aspects of the same general subject. Tomorrow the concert will consist of music inspired by love, and the others will consist of music inspired by nature, and imagination and fantasy.

In presenting programs for children, Mr. Beckett has had wide experience. From 1927 to 1930 he conducted the Young People's Concerts in San Francisco, and from 1932 to 1936 the Young People's Concerts in Richmond, Va.

Now conducting concerts for children may not be every conductor's ideal, but Mr. Beckett would rather conduct for them than for older persons. And he can speak with a degree of authority, inasmuch as he has also conducted Symphony Orchestras in San Francisco and Richmond, and been a guest conductor in Berlin, Vienna, and Paris.

"A conductor can play an important part in developing young musical students," he declared the other day at his Chestnut Street home. "Children at that age are vacillating between classical music and jazz, and a conductor, by using the right methods, can make them lovers of real music."

Aid to Young People

The young conductor, looking more like a successful businessman than the popular conception of the bushy-haired baton-waver, was careful not to issue an indictment of swing. He merely said that in his opinion classical music is a better aid to the musical student's development.

His program for tomorrow contains none of the classical music whose themes have become household tunes. It runs from the "Symphony Fantastique" by Berlioz to Ravel's "Bolero," including compositions by Wagner, Sibelius, Debussy, Prokofieff, and Stravinsky.

"It is not necessary to come down to children with 'The Flight of the Bumble-Bee' or selections from 'The Nutcracker Suite,'" he declared. "I believe they can be started off with finer music at the outset."

These concerts are the outgrowth of a movement which began when Mr. Beckett first came to Boston a year ago last autumn. At that time he formed a Symphony Club of Boston, which grew to a membership of 2,000 childen. He sounded out the interest in the presentation of concerts, and found it to be tremendous.

The concerts themselves, sponsored by the Youth Concerts Association of Boston, and the exceedingly low price of tickets, were made possible through the generous contributions of prominent Bostonians and several local business houses. These firms include M. Steinert and Sons Company, Inc., Chickering and Sons, Charles W. Homeyer & Co., Inc., Paine Furniture Company, and The Vega Company. Prices range from 60 cents to $3 for the series.

Mr. Beckett has only one fault to find with the concerts. "They are limited to boys and girls of high school age who are interested in music," he said. "What about younger children, and children in all grades who as yet are not interested in music?" He hopes that some day he will conduct concerts for these other groups also.

Approximately 2,450 copies of program notes were sent to the children attending tomorrow's concert, explaining that not every composition to be played was written about a love subject, such as "Romeo and Juliet," but that other loves—such as love of nature and love of country—will be presented.

In both the program notes and in his talks during the concerts, Mr. Beckett will attempt to lead the children to music not through an intellectual discussion of technique, but through the development of each child's capacity to see each composition as a whole and to experience an inner uplift from hearing good music well played.

Assistance

He has no fears that his audience will be inattentive. In fact, he plans no plea for quiet before the start of the concert. In closing his program notes, Mr. Beckett wrote, "The French say, 'I have assisted at a concert,' instead of, 'I have gone to a concert.' This is very expressive of the ideal concert atmosphere. It takes three to make music: the composer, the interpreter, and the listener. As listeners your part is twofold, receiving and giving. Perfect reception demands perfect quiet so that all listeners may enter the magic realm of music undisturbed. Your turn for giving comes when the music ends and you express your enthusiasm for what you have received in applause.

"I hope this concert will be a great inspiration to you and that you will do your part as listener to establish the ideal concert atmosphere."

Underwood

Wheeler Beckett

Who waves the baton for the Youth Symphony concerts in Symphony Hall.

Sloan to Address Boston Chamber

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Chairman of the Board of the General Motors Corporation, will open the Boston Chamber of Commerce members' luncheon series for the season, on Nov. 3, it was announced today. Existing and future business conditions will be discussed by Mr. Sloan under the title "A Few Observations," in his first "return engagement" at the Chamber luncheon-meetings in four years.

Aiken and Martin Each Claim Feather on Milk Refund Bids

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 18—Gov. George D. Aiken's telegraphed request to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, for an advance to New England farmers of $2,000,000, tied up by court order in the Federal milk marketing pool, caused a splash in Vermont political waters this week. His Democratic opponent for the Governorship Fred C. Martin, Collector of Customs, immediately charged the Governor with attempting to make political capital out of the situation and alleged Governor Aiken was just a little late as he himself had personally made the same request of the Secretary three weeks before. The Governor snapped back with the retort that "the only significance of the statement (Mr. Martin's) is that it indicates the date upon which Mr. Martin became interested in Vermont agriculture."

All of which may be a little confusing to the Vermont farmer, observers say, should the advance come through from Secretary Wallace and the farmer attempt to show his gratitude at the pools to the candidate responsible for the windfall.

Those familiar with the political inside story say that Mr. Martin did approach Secretary Wallace on the subject several weeks ago and that as the Collector said in a statement:

"Wallace has already gone over the matter and advised me that he does not have the funds available with which to make the refund to the farmers unless an allocation is made to him from sources over which he has no control. I did not let the matter drop there, but have already taken it up with authorities at Washington who have the power to make the necessary allocation. I am waiting now for a decision in this matter and sincerely hope that it can be accomplished."

Political observers here say that the "power" is the President himself, and this was the promised ace up the Democratic candidate's sleeve. It also accounts for the rife rumors of "substantial help" from Washington expected by Democratic leaders in Vermont. Governor Aiken seems to have spoiled the play, they say, if play it was, by making his own appeal to Secretary Wallace public.

Boston Studies Broad Program Of Slum Razing

Asks Council to approve $19,000,000 U. S. contract for four huge housing projects in city

A housing program three times as extensive as Old Harbor Village and which will clear out slum sections in four districts of the city, costing $19,000,000 and providing 3,123 model low cost apartments for the "ill-clad, ill-fed and ill-housed" is soon to get under way in Boston.

The four housing projects will be located in the Mission Hill section of Roxbury, Charlestown, the Bay View section of South Boston and the South End. Exact locations have not been disclosed.

Tomorrow, the City Council meets in special session to vote upon a contract between the Boston Housing Authority and the National Housing Authority authorizing the program. Approval without delay is expected. Final approval for the program must be given by President Roosevelt on Nov. 8. Then the City through its local housing authority can commence work.

While it has been known at City Hall for some months that the local housing board was organizing a new program as a result of action by the Federal Government in setting aside $24,000,000 for housing projects in Boston, the City Council had not expected to vote upon the contract yesterday, although asked to do so by John A. Breen, chairman of the Housing Board.

Seeks Contract's Approval

John A. Breen, chairman of the Boston Housing Authority appeared before the Council in executive session and explained, for the first time it is believed, the extensive housing program which is contemplated. He brought with him the contract between the Boston Housing Authority and the National Housing Authority which the City Council must approve and asked that it be approved the same day.

Councilors Henry L. Shattuck, Robert Gardner Wilson Jr., and John I. Fitzgerald objected to the Council's approving a contract which had been explained in part but which no councilor had read and it was agreed to postpone a vote on the matter for 48 hours, or until Wednesday afternoon.

Under terms of the contract, the Boston Housing Authority will receive $17,000,000 from the National Housing Authority as a loan to be paid off in 60 years. The local board would also borrow $2,000,000 by bond issue. The Federal Government, Mr. Breen told the Council, will give yearly subsidies to the local board to pay both interest charges and amortization of the loan.

"This means, gentlemen," said Mr. Breen to the Council, "that at the end of 60 years the projects will be handed free and clear to the city."

Largest on Mission Hill

The largest of the four planned projects will be located in the Mission Hill District, Charlestown will have the next largest; the South Boston and South End projects will be considerably smaller.

The following table shows the number of apartments to be built in each project and the number to be demolished in these sub-standard areas to make way for the model, low-cost homes.

	Units to be built	Units to be demolished
Mission Hill	1092	742
Charlestown	1017	997
South Boston	672	448
South End	342	376

The service charge by the City in lieu of taxes on the four projects will be $28,237 annually. In a letter to the Council which accompanied the contract yesterday, Mayor Tobin said that the City will save money by the projects, by elimination of fire hazard and by crime prevention.

Mr. Breen revealed to the Council that there still remains $7,000,000 set aside in Washington for further housing projects and he said he expected to receive an additional $12,000,000 which would make a total of $36,000,000. The Board is contemplating other housing projects, he said, in East Boston, the West and North Ends and Roxbury.

Three New Plays Come to Town; Another Opens Tomorrow

The Arts in Boston

A study of diverse religious conceptions and of conflicting characters is "Shadow and Substance," the play by Paul Vincent Carroll which had its first Boston performance at the Wilbur last night, after a record of success in London and New York. It is a tender analysis of searching human hearts, which culminates in tragedy because of their inability to bridge the gulf between them.

The immediate dramatic conflict is between the Very Rev. Thomas Skerrit, Roman Catholic canon of an Irish town, and his schoolmaster, whose dislike for each other is based on intellectual incompatibility. The more fundamental conflict is between the canon's classic and aristocratic conception of Catholicism and the more simple and human notion of his servant, Brigid, who believes that she communes with St. Brigid.

The canon is an intellectual snob, impatient of the crudity of his surroundings and expressing his contempt in cold sarcasm. His devotion to the church is sincere, but his intellectual pride precludes the expression of sympathy and love. Brigid, however, understands him, realizes his sincerity and sees his gentler side under the forbidding surface.

The canon and the servant girl are friends. But their friendship has a severe test when he learns of her secret conversations with St. Brigid. Simultaneously the conflict between the canon and the schoolmaster comes to a crisis with the discovery that the teacher has written a book offensive to the Roman Catholic faith. In the mob violence that ensues—contrary to the wishes of the canon—Brigid is killed. The canon is left alone, but there is indication of a better understanding between him and the schoolmaster.

In a drama of such subtle interplay, much depends on the performance, and we are fortunate in having in Boston the original New York company intact. Sir Cedric Hardwicke's canon is finely conceived, and presented with authority. His culture, his distaste for his surroundings, his ironic contempt for his curates, which reduces them to helpless confusion, are all conveyed with a minimum of visible effort. Perhaps because he has been playing the part for so long, Sir Cedric was cutting corners last night, rushing and mumbling his less important lines, saving clarity and force for the key speeches. An actor, however good, who cannot be heard clearly is wasting his labors.

Julie Haydon is an exquisite Brigid, simple, graceful in movement, shining with loveliness of character. Her Irish accent is unhappily not very successfully assumed, but that shortcoming is overcome by the persuasiveness of her acting. Sara Allgood, despite a tendency to overdo her comedy in her first scene, gives nevertheless a brilliant portrait of a particularly unattractive two-faced spinster of the parish. Harry Sothern and Lee Doyle are delightful as the much put-upon curates, Lloyd Gough brings vigor and power to the schoolmaster, and Almira Sessions contributes an excellent comedy bit. L. A. S.

"Golden Boy"

Although "Golden Boy" is not for those who look for respectability and romance in theatrical entertainment, Clifford Odets's drama received the tribute of a dozen earned curtain calls last evening at the Plymouth Theater. For a three-weeks engagement the Group Theater is offering the same production and cast, essentially, that carried on most of last season in New York, as the second offering of the current American Theater Society subscription season. Only one thing had been left behind, apparently—mufflers for the noisy devices whereby the scenery is frequently changed.

"Golden Boy" is a violently projected slice of New York City life today, showing what happened to one Italian-American boy who sold himself down the river as a prize-fighter that he might live like the insolent moneyed bounders whom he envied. Hope that he could gain wealth and fame through his violin was too dim to compete with the weakness of his own character. Exemplary in moral as a fairy tale is the tragic end, with its implied moral: "Money isn't everything."

There can be no objection to the general drift of Mr. Odets's message, then, though many persons won't care for his raw-meat style. Not that there is any gratuitous dishing of dirt, for he is dealing with harshly realistic people and honestly sees no reason for pulling his punches. However, it is possible that Boston's censor will extract a few of the more blistering lines from the text before this evening's performance.

Mr. Odets follows his familiar pattern in opposing two groups, one taking the easiest way in adjusting itself to its environment, the other resorting to expediency in such an adjusting only as far as it seems to them necessary in order to survive in the world of today. Dramatically, "Golden Boy" is an advance even upon the author's previous work, because for the first time he refrains from stopping the play at intervals to make speeches on the class struggle. His lines are as bare of superfluous externals as a streamlined locomotive and his pace is terrific. The audience can keep up with him because he doesn't strew needless words in their path and gratefully they race along where many another playwright has spectators lolling about waiting for the story to catch up with them.

Again there is every evidence that Mr. Odets wrote his character studies specifically for certain players. Luther Adler as the musician-fighter gives a performance so intense as to make the spectator quiver with excitement. Frances Farmer has vigor and depth in characterization in her part of the "tramp from Newark," who so often crosses the golden boy's path fatefully. Art Smith, Phoebe Brand, John O'Malley, Morris Carnovsky, Elia Kazan and Lee J. Cobb, among others, provide brilliant character vignettes in the best Group Theater manner. E. C. S.

"Leave It to Me"

Victor Moore still holds public office. That is the best news to be derived from "Leave It to Me," Vinton Freedley's new musical comedy, which came to the Shubert Theater last night after a few tryout performances in New Haven.

The diffident Mr. Moore is not so highly placed as when he was Vice-President Throttlebottom in "Of Thee I Sing" or Public Enemy No. 13 in "Anything Goes." Now he is only an ambassador to Moscow. He didn't want the job. And he spends most of the evening trying to get recalled. He assaults an envoy from Berlin—and finds himself a world hero. He almost shoots a Soviet commissar—and becomes the darling of the proletariat. Not until he puts on knee breeches and an admiral's hat to propose a plan for international peace, does he succeed in his ambition and start happily back to Topeka.

But besides Mr. Moore, there are William Gaxton, Sophie Tucker, and Tamara to be provided with opportunity to display their talents. Four entertainers with such markedly diverse styles offer a problem that is not easily solved. The Spewacks, who wrote the book, have done what they could for Miss Tucker as Her Excellency, the ambassador's wife; for Mr. Gaxton as a correspondent who devises imbroglios for the ambassador, and for Tamara as a melancholy romantic maiden. And Cole Porter, who wrote the music, has distributed the songs generously, with perhaps the best of the tunes going to Miss Tucker. But the piece tends to fall apart, into sections which swing a bit disconcertingly

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'He Who Laughs Last Laughs Best'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

South Kingston, R. I., Oct. 18

Above the desk of Gerald Ferraro here yesterday there was a bright new motto. It was that one having to do with "He who laughs last, laughs best." And the story is this:

Mr. Ferraro, who is collector for the Union fire district, was visiting his friend Tax Collector George Harvey when into the omce came a home owner who had saved his taxes a few pennies at a time. On Mr. Harvey's desk he dumped them, all 9,261 of them.

It was all very amusing to Mr. Ferrara. "Get busy, and start counting," he admonished his friend Mr. Harvey, and then sauntered back to his own office to relate the tale.

But as he opened the door, the grin fled from his face. There on his desk was a neat mound of pennies—1,418 of them, as he learned later—left by the same copper-collecting taxpayer.

Rift Is Revealed Between O'Hara And McCoy in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 18—A break between two close political allies may definitely change election results for a Mayor and the vote anticipated by a candidate for Governor.

The break is between Mayor Thomas P. McCoy, of this City, and Walter E. O'Hara, Former President and General Manager of the Narragansett Racing Association and now candidate for Governor on the "Square Deal Ticket."

When Mr. O'Hara defied Gov. Robert E. Quinn more than a year ago and the latter was forced to send troops to the Pawtucket track to stop pari-mutuel betting and legalized horse racing, Mayor McCoy sent his police force to assist the race promoter. When Mr. O'Hara was brought into courts on criminal and civil libel suits brought by the Governor and others, as the result of articles published in the now defunct Star-Tribune, the Pawtucket Mayor furnished bail for his releases.

Candidacy Fostered

Similarly, it was Mr. O'Hara who fostered the candidacy of Mayor McCoy, when the latter sought the Democratic nomination for Governor two years ago, and it was reliably reported that Mr. O'Hara's money was used to assist in building up a McCoy machine in the Blackstone Valley. It also has been claimed in political circles that McCoy supporters obtained the best jobs at the track because of Mr. O'Hara's friendship for the City's head.

To-day the story is different.

Walter S. Grant, Jr., a salesman, is awaiting trial in the Tenth District Court on the charge of operating a sound truck on Pawtucket Avenue without a permit. The sound truck belonged to the campaign organization of Mr. O'Hara. The truck driver is specifically charged with "disturbing the orderly people of Pawtucket Avenue"—the section where Mr. McCoy lives.

Tribute Paid to Disney Art By Harvard Arts Professor

The Week at Harvard

Last June Walter Disney came to Harvard to receive an honorary degree of Master of Arts, which may have seemed surprising to some, but which was not nearly as surprising as when a Harvard professor repaid the compliment of Mr. Disney's visit to the East by traveling to Hollywood to study in Mr. Disney's studio there. The man responsible for this reverse trend is Robin Feild, Assistant Professor of Fine Arts, who has just returned from his western visit of six weeks and who declares that the "animated cartoon" is the twentieth century's great contribution to art and a medium of vast, unexplored horizons.

"Disney is not concerned with the art of the past; he is creating spontaneously," said Dr. Feild. "Perhaps we study the past too much as a refuge from the harsh reality of facing the future. And yet this new art is in a real sense in the stream of tradition because, like the art of the old masters, it is unself-conscious drawing with a particular objective in mind, instead of creation with a view to 'aesthetic merit.'"

For his survey of animation, Dr. Feild had free run of the studios. To Mr. Disney he gives great credit for discovering a new art which is internationally acceptable, yet strictly American in origin.

"Disney's art is basically international folklore," Dr. Feild declared. "It is specifically American only because it is unhampered by traditional bounds. The quality of the entertainment is good, generating good feeling and relaxation as an antidote to the prevailing chaos of the world."

Academic Freedom

During the past several days Harvard students have rallied strongly to the defense of two of their most highly cherished institutions. The first of these two—the long-acknowledged Harvard creed of academic freedom—became embodied in the person of Granville Hicks, extra-curricular tutor in American History, who has been under heavy criticism lately for his leftist tendencies.

One attack on Mr. Hicks purported to have come through the Student Council, but was speedily denied by Richard H. Sullivan '39, president of the Council, who emphasized that this undergraduate governing body was not at all "concerned with the question of Mr. Hicks."

The second Harvard institution to be attacked was the Eliot House Grill, cellar sandwich shop run by the University, whose midnight popularity with students is an unparalleled gastronomic phenomena. Because of this very popularity, the noise and cooking odors of the place are creating a disturbance at night, and the dining hall officials are considering discontinuing it. Strong undergraduate clamor, however, has caused the matter to be laid before the Student Council, which will make an attempt to solve the problem for the college and satisfy night-hungry students as well.

Goodwin's Act In Suspending License Upheld

State Supreme Court finds Registrar acted within his rights in the case of Leon Waldo, Boston.

Boston Today

The State Supreme Court today upheld the right of Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin to suspend the operating license of a motorist for a stated period and then reinstate it.

The Court, in an opinion by Justice Louis S. Cox, ruled out an appeal taken by Leon Waldo, of Boston, against action of Mr. Goodwin in suspending his license on Sept. 30 for seven days on the ground Mr. Waldo was "not a proper person to operate" a car.

The decision was interpreted as giving Registrar Goodwin a powerful legal weapon in his vigorous drives for highway safety.

Justice Cox sustained a demurrer filed by Assistant Attorney General Roger Clapp and held no cause of action had been stated.

The motorist had based his appeal on a contention that the Registrar lacked power to suspend licenses under the statute and was "attempting to set himself up as a court and punish people."

Judge Williams Questions Graves

Judge Harold P. Williams interrupted cross-examination of Frederick H. Graves in Suffolk Superior Court today to ask some questions of the defendant himself.

Graves, who is on trial for perjury in connection with a civil suit a year ago when the court found for the City of Boston and handed down an order for former Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso to restore $50,000 allegedly "improperly received" in the settlement of an $85,000 damage claim against the city, was being questioned in regard to an affidavit and an expense account.

This account covered the period of Nov. 13-16, 1933, when Graves contends he saw the then Mayor Curley in a Washington Hotel and offered $40,000 for a settlement of the claim.

"Obviously and admittedly padded, and an untrue statement," said the Court, after Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle cross-examined Graves on an item "carrying" a party of Boston department heads at his company's expense. Graves admitted he used the term "at the Mayor's suggestion" in order to "build up" the expense account of $368.

"Is there anything true about it—if you'll pardon my asking?" demanded the Court. "What is correct and what isn't? I am not trying to cross-examine you but I want whatever explanation you can give for these items."

At another point, Judge Williams broke into Graves' correction of an affidavit being read by Mr. Doyle in regard to Graves' stating that he gave $1,000 to Dr. Santosuosso for Samuel Silverman, Corporation Counsel at the time.

Graves said the amount should have been $5,000.

The Court asked sharply, "Why did you say $1,000 when you meant $5,000?"

"It was the best of my knowledge at the time," replied Graves.

The witness agreed he had told "an untruth" yesterday in testimony that Dr. Santosuosso did not disclose to him that he had delivered a part of the proceeds from the out-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Schooners to Race Over Short Course

The next race between the Bluenose of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, and the Gertrude L. Thebaud of Gloucester, Mass., will be held on the "merry-go-round" short course off Gloucester at 9:05 a. m. tomorrow, it was announced after a meeting of the International Fishermen's Race Committee this morning, at which Capt. Angus Walters of the Bluenose was present. The following day the schooners will race off Boston.

Tomorrow the vessels must cover the six-mile legs of the "merry-go-round" triangular course twice to make the full 36 miles of the race.

Non-Competitive Tests for Police

First instance in which Gov. Charles F. Hurley's policy against non-competitive civil service examination has been ignored was revealed today when it was learned that six state police sargeants were given non-competitive examinations for the positions of State Police detectives. Among the six was William H. Delay, brother of Miss Helen Delay, confidential secretary of the Governor.

Authority on Trees To Give Free Lecture

"What to Do With Your Trees" is to be the subject of a lecture at Horticultural Hall, Boston, on Thursday. The speaker will be Dr. E. P. Felt, an authority on trees. He will discuss the renovation of standing trees that have been damaged by the storm as well as replacement of trees that are gone.

The lecture is to be at 2 p. m., and the public is cordially invited to attend. It should be very helpful to those whose places are seriously damaged, especially as there will be an opportunity for questions.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free Public Lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, Watertown, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Golden Boy," by Clifford Odets. Starring Frances Farmer, Luther Adler and Morris Carnovsky. Presented by the Group Theater, second of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription plays. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Hayden. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Leave It to Me" musical comedy. Score by Cole Porter. Presented by Vinton Freedley. Featuring William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Sophie Tucker and Tamara. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:20.

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Safety in Numbers," with Jed Prouty, Spring Byington and Shirley Dean. 2:14 5:13, 8:12. Also "Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 3:44, 6:43, 9:46.

Repertory—
Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Joy of Living." Also "You and Me," featuring George Raft and Sylvia Sidney. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Radio Programs—Page 11

Wellesley Hills Playhouse—
"Romeo and Juliet," starring Leslie Howard, John Barrymore and Edna May Oliver. Also "Music Made Simple," by Robert Benchley. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Don Ameche and Alice Faye. Also a new March of Time.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45 6:50 9

South Station Theater—
"Color Tour to Mexico." "Fun with Rube Goldberg." "Trailing the Jaguar." Latest newsreels and other shorts. Also "The Seeing Fingers."

Brookline Village Theater—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Prison Farm," with Shirley Ross. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Mother Carey's Chickens." 9:48 a. m., 12:31, 3:04, 5:37, 10. Also "We're Going to Be Rich," featuring Victor McLaglan. 11:16 a. m., 2:18, 5:21, 8:24.

Strand—
Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne in "Merrily We Live." Also "Judge Hardy's Children," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. Tomorrow: Warner Baxter and Peter Lorre in "I'll Give a Million." Also "Adventurous Blonde," with Glenda Farrell.

Exeter—
Freddie Bartholomew and Mickey Rooney in "Lord Jeff." 3:25, 6:15, 9:05. Also "Fast Company," with Melvyn Douglas and Florence Rice. 2, 4:50, 7:40.

Tremont—
Mickey Rooney in "Hoosier Schoolboy." Also Lily Pons in "Hitting New High." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Secrets of an Actress," with Kay Francis. 1, 3:40, 6:30, 9. Also "Carefree," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:15.

University—
Alice Faye and Tyrone Power in "Alexander's Ragtime Band." 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Room Service," starring the Marx Bros. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Road to Reno," with Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Trans-Lux—
Newsreels, Travel in Mexico, cartoons, sports, and other short subjects. Continuous from 9:15 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also Peter Lorre in "Mysterious Mr. Moto." 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Girl's School," with Anne Shirley and Ralph Bellamy. Both theaters 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Scollay and Modern—
"Four Daughters," with John Garfield, Jeffrey Lynn and the three Lane sisters. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable, Eleanor Whitney and John Arledge. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bob Burns in "The Arkansas Traveler." Fenway: 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Boris Karloff in "Mr. Wong, Detective." Fenway: 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Movies

Longy School of Music—
Program from the works of Claudio Carneyro, Portuguese composer. Katherine Carneyro, violinist, in charge will speak briefly on the songs, trios, and piano works to be performed. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15. Open to the public without charge.

Tomorrow

Tremont Temple—
"Fiesta Mexicana," presented by Mexican musicians and dancers in costumes. Angell J. Mercado, director. Arturo Cortes, tenor. 88 Tremont Street. Matinees 2:30. Evening performances 8:30, Oct. 19 and 20.

Symphony Hall—
First in the series of Youth Concerts. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sluggers in Junior Circuit Overpower Nationals in Hitting—Hockey Schedule Out

American League Paced National in 1938 Batting

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The American League's offensive superiority over the National League is emphasized by the 1938 list of individual leaders. Of the six leading departments that involve run making, the Harridge circuit sets the pace in five. The Chicago Cubs will be amazed to learn that only one leadership belongs to a Yankee.

Jimmy Foxx batted .349 and drove in 173 runs for dual honors. The National League batting pace setter was Ernie Lombardi, with an unofficial .342. Cardinal Joe Medwick, one of the few remaining members of the once-famous Gashouse Gang, drove home 122 runs.

Hank Greenberg, the Tiger ace, also won a pair of firsts. He scored 143 times, to Mel Ott's 116, and hit 58 home runs, to Ott's 36. Frankie Crosetti, a Yankee standout in the World Series with the Cubs, paced the majors with 27 stolen bases. Stanley Hack had 16.

McCormick First

The lone National League pacesetting experience was enjoyed by Frank "Buck" McCormick, the Cincinnati freshman first baseman. With 209 base hits, Frank closed the schedule eight up on Joe Vosmik, who showed the way in the American.

The past season brought a sharp decline in batting throughout the majors. Gehringer, for instance, had been the 1937 American League batting champ with a .371 average; Medwick had won the National crown at .374. Twelve players made 200 or more hits in '37. Only McCormick and Vosmik passed that level for '38.

Partly responsible, no doubt, were the raised seams on the new ball, which naturally enabled pitchers to take a more effective grip before delivery. But also prominent was the arrival of several promising young hurlers to take the place of fading veterans.

The Yankees have Spud Chandler. The Red Sox offer Junior Jim Bagby. Bob Feller is improving every year. Newcomers Bob Klinger and Jim Tobin kept the Pirates in the thick of the National League pennant battle. Cincinnati came forth with sensational Johnny Vander Meer. Tamulis, after failing in the American League, started winning at Brooklyn.

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Of the eight pitchers drafted by the majors just prior to the World Series opening in Chicago, five have had the benefit of previous big league experience.

The most widely known is Roy "Bud" Parmelee, whom Connie Mack selected from Minneapolis. Bud spent approximately nine years in the National League with the Giants, Cardinals and Cubs, before occasional wild streaks eventually caught up with him. He won 17 games in the American Association last season.

Art Herring, the White Sox draftee from St. Paul, had several trials with the Detroit Tigers and another with the Dodgers. He was with Sacramento in 1935, and St. Paul in '36, '37 and '38, winning 16 games in the Association last year.

The Dodgers picked up Russell "Red" Evans, a right-hander, from Jersey City, but Red had spent '38 with New Orleans, where he won the respectable total of 21 games. He formerly belonged to the White Sox. Brooklyn also took Hugh Casey, a hurler cast adrift by the Cubs. Henry Pippen, who joins the Athletics along with Parmelee, was a member of the Cardinal chain at one time.

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In 1937 the Browns drafted George McQuinn from Newark, amid howls of protest from rival club owners. The St. Louis club could have had Joe Beggs, who figured to graduate to the Yankees if not taken in the draft. But the Browns wanted McQuinn.

The averages substantiate their judgment. Beggs has not yet made the grade. McQuinn batted .324 in the American League and played a steady defensive game around first base. He made 195 hits.

Another '37 draftee was Klinger, of Pittsburgh. Bob stepped from Sacramento into a Pirate uniform and won 12 games. He dropped only five. Next season he will be even better.

Clint Frank Hurt

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP)—Clinton Frank, all-America captain of Yale's 1937 eleven, galloped the gridiron for Eli for three years without receiving a scratch. Today Frank was limping around, the victim of a "touch" football game.

Weiland Now an Executive

Wide World
Art Ross, Manager of the Boston Bruins, shown shaking hands with his new assistant manager, Cooney Weiland.

Eastern Football Briefs

By the Associated Press

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Army's football squad had its first defensive drill against Notre Dame plays yesterday although the Cadets meet Boston University this week. The varsity men who didn't see action against Harvard scrimmaged the "B" squad but the regulars were excused after Coach Bill Wood outlined his plan of defense.

♪ ♪ ♪

ITHACA, N. Y.—Carl Snavely had three sophomores, Bill Murphy, Hal McCullough and Walt Matusczak in his Cornell backfield as a passing drill opened preparations for the Penn State game. Ken Brown retained his fullback job while Whit Baker, George Peck, and Vin Eichler went to the second team.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK—Columbia had a light offensive workout, featuring the aerial game that failed to work against Colgate. The second team, however, got a good taste of Pennsylvania offensive and defensive formations, demonstrated by the third stringers in a long scrimmage.

♪ ♪ ♪

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—As a reward for their surprise victory over Cornell, Coach Ossie Solem gave his Syracuse players a day off. Although most of those who played against Cornell rested, enough players came out voluntarily to make two teams which ran through signals. Syracuse meets Michigan State Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Hal Lube, who has completed 19 out of 31 passes for Colgate and Bob Johnson, quarterback, nursed bruises as the Red Raiders began preparations for Saturday's game with Iowa at Iowa City. Trey Coley was at quarter and Johnny Long and Wallie Davids alternated at left half in place of Lube.

♪ ♪ ♪

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A typical Monday practice session marked Brown's football work yesterday, the varsity array having a day of rest and the second stringers moving into a scrimmage session against the freshmen. The Bruin varsity came out of the Dartmouth game in remarkable shape considering the ruggedness of Saturday's tilt at Hanover. John McLaughry, signal caller and blocking back, alone of the regulars, was on the injured list. It is expected, however, that he will be in condition for service in the week-end tussle with R. I. State.

♪ ♪ ♪

WORCESTER, Mass.—Holy Cross' football squad yesterday opened preparations for Saturday's intersectional game here against Georgia with a lively scrimmage between the second and third teams. Capt. Bill Osmanski, who suffered a leg injury Saturday, merely exercised lightly and both Henry Ouellette and Andy Giardi, veteran backs were kept from practice by late classes. Arigo Latanzi, senior who has played little, quarterbacked the varsity and Dr. Eddie Anderson indicated he might start against Georgia. Jack Whelan, sophomore quarterback, is another possibility for opening duty this week.

♪ ♪ ♪

ATHENS, Ga.—The University of Georgia Bulldogs went through light limbering-up drills yesterday as Coach Joel Hunt prepared for Georgia's first intersectional competition, a clash with Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass., next Saturday. The Bulldogs, undefeated in their first four games, appeared likely to go into the Holy Cross game with a complete varsity team—the first time this season. Harry Stevens, ace punter; Vassa Cate, halfback; Charley Williams, first-string tackle; and Howard Johnson, regular guard, were listed as fit for action after varying periods on the bench with injuries.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale varsity football team ran through a light signal drill yesterday in preparation for Michigan's invasion of the Yale Bowl Saturday. Except for a few strained muscles, the entire first team showed no ill effects from its victorious tussle with Navy last Saturday. Tackle Bill John and End Bill Moody worked out with the seconds in a scrimmage against the jayvees, but the rest of the starting line-up was excused from contact work.

♪ ♪ ♪

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth, still stiff and weary from Saturday's battle, practiced lightly yesterday, and there was no contact work for anyone who saw action against Brown. Coach Earl Blaik announced he was "going back to good old barnyard football" this week, which was taken to mean that he planned to put emphasis on tackling, blocking, and ball handling. The first and second teams spent the afternoon polishing pass defense and running signal practice. The junior varsity, with Coach Eddie Chamberlain throwing passes in the backfield, was, as usual, the offense machinery for the anti-aircraft drill.

Springfield, Dartmouth And Harvard Lead

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 18 (AP)—Dartmouth, Harvard and Springfield are leading in the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League standings announced last night by T. W. Taylor of Brown, Secretary-Treasurer of the League. All three have perfect records.

Hammarstrom of Wesleyan is the high individual scorer with seven goals, and Bailey of Dartmouth is second with five goals.

The standing:

	W	L	T	Total Pts.	Pct.
Dartmouth	4	0	0	8	1.000
Harvard	2	0	0	4	1.000
Springfield	1	0	0	2	1.000
Wesleyan	3	1	0	6	.750
Mass. State	1	1	0	2	.500
Williams	1	1	0	2	.500
Yale	1	1	0	2	.500
Brown	1	2	0	2	.333
Amherst	0	1	0	0	.000
Conn. State	0	2	0	0	.000
Tufts	0	2	0	0	.000
M. I. T.	0	3	0	0	.000
Trinity				0	.000

Games Scheduled This Week

Oct. 19—Brown vs Williams; 19—Amherst vs Trinity; 21—Dartmouth vs Harvard; 22—Amherst vs Wesleyan; 22—Mass. State vs Springfield; 22—Tufts vs Williams.

Goal Scorers

Hammarstrom, Wesleyan	7
Bailey, Dartmouth	5
Salom, Dartmouth	3
Harrington, Brown	2
Herguth, M. I. T.	3
Mendel, Harvard	2
Bowen, Mass. State	2
Chapman, Springfield	2
Konstantinov, Springfield	2
Gray, Springfield	2
Esterbrook, Wesleyan	2
Pond, Wesleyan	2

Golden Panthers Still the No. 1 Football Team

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Until information to the contrary is received, Pittsburgh remains the nation's No. 1 football team.

The first nation-wide Associated Press poll of sports writers today served merely to confirm that fact. The Golden Panthers were on top at the end of the 1937 campaign and today they were rated so far ahead of the field the others were hardly worth mention.

Pitt, undefeated since 1936, was first choice of 83 of the 94 experts who contributed to the ballot. Six named Minnesota first, three picked Texas Christian and California and Dartmouth drew one first-place ballot each.

On the basis of 10 points for first place, nine for second, etc., with each writer naming his "top 10," here is how the leading teams were ranked: (First place votes in parentheses).

First Ten	Pts.
Pittsburgh (83)	926
Minnesota (6)	691
California (1)	517
Dartmouth (1)	515
Notre Dame	500
Santa Clara	496
Texas Christian (3)	453
Tennessee	419
Duke	128
Syracuse	82
Second Ten	**Pts.**
Fordham	77
Michigan	48
Carnegie Tech	45
Oklahoma	40
Alabama	34
Vanderbilt	32
Baylor	31
Northwestern	23
North Carolina	18
Villanova	9

Pitt offers plenty of evidence besides just an unbeaten record to back up the writers' choice. The Panthers weren't out of the first 10 on seven ballots last season and so far this year they have trimmed four tough rivals, West Virginia, Temple, Duquesne and Wisconsin.

Minnesota's one-point victory over Michigan evidently was counted against the Gophers, although Michigan didn't rate well in the poll.

Pitt shouldn't have much trouble keeping its place over the next week end, for Southern Methodist, beaten by Marquette, hardly looks good enough to annoy the Panthers.

Minnesota has an open date ahead and California, rated No. 1 in last year's initial poll, runs into a rather weak Washington team. The trouble in sight is due for the teams a little farther down the line. Harvard usually is capable of making trouble for Dartmouth while Notre Dame takes on also-unbeaten Carnegie Tech. Santa Clara-Arkansas, Texas Christian-Marquette and Syracuse-Michigan State also are games which may drop "first 10" teams clear out of sight. Tennessee, however, should get past The Citadel without difficulty and Duke doesn't look for trouble from Wake Forest.

Leading candidates to replace the ones that slip are Carnegie, Fordham, which plays Oregon, and Oklahoma, which tackles Nebraska.

Bruins' Squad of 42 Practicing at Hershey

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 18—With Edmonton Eddie Shore the only missing member, Boston's hockey Bruins swung into their second day of practice here today in a flurry of unprecedented activity. Sticks were distributetd to the squad of 42 players, including more than a score of star amateur prospects, lines and defense pairs were formed and even light scrimmaging was in prospect before the day was out.

Shore is not expected to be absent long. Manager Art Ross revealed that the four-time winner of the National Hockey League's "Most Valuable Player Award" is en route here by automobile from his Edmonton home via Boston and should arrive within a day or two. "We've already talked with Eddie about his contract," disclosed Ross, "and expect no trouble from that direction."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

N. C. A. A. launched move to give colleges control of U. S. Olympic track, swimming, wrestling and rowing squads.

Three Years Ago

Walter Hagen, medalist and several times former champion, eliminated in first round of P. G. A. tournament by Johnny Revolta.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Football Situation

Dividing the country into the East, South, Southwest, Mid-West and the Far West for the purpose of looking at the college football situation in those five sections of the United States we find that, with the exception of the Southwest, there was not a section which did not produce at least one very surprising upset Saturday with the chief honors, if we may call them honors, going to the East. Not only were teams which were confidently looking forward to winning or at least sharing in a legitimate claim to the championship of their section, league or conference rudely awakened to the fact that they were out of the picture; but the scores made by some of the winners of games which they were favored to win by small or large margins, were surprising to say the least.

Ossie Solem
Syracuse Coach

The East

Take a look at the situation in the East for a moment. Cornell, which had victories over Colgate and Harvard and was expected to vie with Dartmouth and Pittsburgh for the Eastern leadership, fell before Syracuse and was put out of the picture before the season is half over. Pennsylvania with a 21-to-0 victory over Yale and visions of a share at the Ivy League title, fell before Princeton which Dartmouth had steamrollered the previous week to the tune of 22 to 0. Columbia, looking extremely good in victories over Yale and Army, was shut out by Colgate 12 to 0. And Yale, easily defeated by Columbia and Pennsylvania, clawed its way to a 9-to-7 victory over a very much favored Navy team. And now the eastern honors appear to be between Dartmouth and Pittsburgh; but don't forget that the season is not yet half over.

From Other Sections

And up from the South came the report that Alabama, one of the teams which was being favorably regarded for the National championship, had fallen before Tennessee, 13 to 0. It looks very much as if Maj. R. R. Neyland had got the Volunteers back to where they were in the old days when he was coaching them before Army regulations forced him to give them up. This was certainly one of the biggest upsets of the year to date. And the two results worthy of note in the Mid-West were Ohio State holding Northwestern to a 0-to-0 score and Michigan holding Minnesota to a 7-to-6 victory. The scoreless tie practically eliminated Northwestern from any claim on the Big Ten title and Michigan holding the Gophers to such a narrow victory, shows that Coach Crisler has made the Wolverines championship contenders in his first year at Ann Arbor. On the Pacific Coast Stanford showed that a defeat at the hands of Santa Clara was not going to discourage her in her race for the Pacific Coast Conference honors as she treated favored Oregon to a 27-to-16 defeat. Washington again showed that those who had been picking the Huskies for championship honors on the Coast were mistaken by dropping its game to Oregon State. California, which won the Rose Bowl assignment last year, showed that she is still in the running for 1938 by defeating her famous branch at Los Angeles 20 to 7. And now let's sit back and see what next Saturday will produce.

Sport Shavings Here and There

The Cubs, who were wondering about 1939 contracts before winning the pennant—still are . . . Average salary for good pro football linemen is $2400 . . . Charley Ruffing, who proved so effective in the box against the Cubs, resides on the south side of Chicago . . . How come the American League elected to take movies of the World Series for educational purposes and the National League, also getting out a picture, decided not to? . . . While Bob Feller established the strikeout record of 18, Frankie Pytlak took the play away from Rollie Hemsley as catcher, and now enjoys the American League mark of 18 putouts . . . A new polo ball of southern willow has been invented by Gerry Cosby, former goalie on one of Walter Brown's Olympics hockey teams which visited Europe.

Budge Wants $100,000 to Play In Pro Tennis

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 18 (AP)—J. Donald Budge, the world's leading amateur tennis player, admitted today $25,000 was all that was keeping him out of the professional ranks.

Budge said he had been offered $75,000 for a one-year tour, but wants at least $100,000. The offer was made by Jack Harris, Chicago sports promoter.

"I told him I wouldn't accept for less than $100,000," Budge said. "That looks good to me. He said he would call me back later. He said he would think over my terms and for me to think over his and that maybe we could get together.

"But don't say I'll turn pro if he offers me $100,000. I'll think it over, though, because you don't get offers like that twice a year."

Just a week ago Budge indicated he would turn pro when somebody came along with an offer "that looks good to me."

Harris, who managed the profitable Fred Perry-Ellsworth Vines tour last winter, said in Chicago:

"Budge's request for a guarantee of $100,000 is beyond reason, despite the fact he may be the greatest attraction in the history of professional tennis.

"I have made him the best offer possible—more real money than has ever been made by anyone in his first year as a professional—$75,000 with the option of a liberal percentage.

"If Budge has 'box office' appeal . . he may make that $100,000."

Harris indicated he would promote a Budge-Vines tour this winter if the California star accepts his offer.

In Buffalo, N. Y., Francis Hunter, erstwhile Davis Cup star, commented that if Budge turns pro America "would lose the Davis Cup next year but a rising group of young stars would win it back within two or three years."

Canadian Players Warned

EDMONTON, Alberta, Oct. 18 (CP)—Prof. W. G. Hadry, President of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, issued a statement yesterday warning Canadian hockey players they will be suspended if they play for Miami, Florida, promoters before the promoters have fulfilled certain stipulations.

NHL Schedule Gives Each Team Forty-Eight Games This Winter

MONTREAL, Oct. 18 (AP)—The National Hockey League schedule for 1938-39, stretching out over 4½ months to eliminate one team from the play-offs, was announced today.

The suspension of the Montreal Maroons' franchise this season resulted in a number of changes from the schedules of previous years, but each team will continue to play 48 games. The openers are Nov. 3 when the Boston Bruins play the Maple Leafs at Toronto and the New York Americans visit the Chicago Black Hawks, 1938 Stanley Cup winners. The closing games of the regular season will be March 19.

Instead of being divided into American and Canadian divisions, the seven-team circuit will function as a single group this year with each team playing each of the others four times at home and four times on the road. A new play-off system also was devised for the coming campaign. When there were two groups, the first three in each qualified for the post-season series to decide the league championship and to award the Stanley Cup, the emblem of the world professional title. This season the first six teams will qualify with the top two battling for the league title.

Although the Nov. 3 opening date is one of the earliest on record, some of the league cities won't see their first game until a week or more later. The Montreal Canadiens have their first home game against Chicago, Nov. 6 while the Detroit Red Wings open against Boston the same night. The Americans play at home for the first time Nov. 13 against Boston while the Bruins and New York Rangers both make their first appearances before the home fans Nov. 15, playing Toronto and Detroit, respectively.

The elimination of the Maroons, a losing club financially for several seasons, is expected to benefit the Canadiens in several ways. Not only have they acquired several former Maroon players, but they get all the choice playing dates at the Forum this season. Their home games will all be played on Thursdays, Saturdays or Sundays.

National Hockey League Schedule 1938-39

For Home Games Read Across — For Away Games Read Down

	Canadiens	Toronto	Americans	Rangers	Boston	Detroit	Chicago
At Canadiens		Thur., Nov. 10 Thur., Jan. 12 Sun., Feb. 12 Thur., Mar. 2	Thur., Nov. 24 Sat., Jan. 14 Thur., Feb. 9 Sat., Feb. 18	Thur., Dec. 8 Thur., Dec. 22 Thur., Jan. 5 Sat., Feb. 25	Thur., Dec. 1 Thur., Dec. 15 Thur., Jan. 19 Thur., Feb. 16	Thur., Nov. 17 Sun., Dec. 11 Sun., Jan. 8 Thur., Mar. 9	Sun., Nov. 6 Tues., Dec. 27 Thur., Feb. 2 Thur., Mar. 16
At Toronto	Sat., Nov. 12 Sat., Dec. 3 Tues., Jan. 3 Sat., Feb. 11		Sat., Nov. 19 Sat., Dec. 31 Sat., Jan. 21 Tues., Mar. 14	Sat., Dec. 17 Sat., Feb. 4 Sat., Feb. 18 Sat., Mar. 18	Thur., Nov. 3 Sat., Jan. 7 Thur., Feb. 2 Sat., Feb. 25	Sat., Nov. 26 Sat., Dec. 24 Sat., Jan. 28 Sat., Mar. 11	Sat., Nov. 5 Sat., Dec. 10 Sat., Jan. 14 Sat., Mar. 4
At Americans	Tues., Nov. 22 Sun., Dec. 18 Sun., Jan. 15 Sun., Feb. 19	Thur., Nov. 17 Sun., Jan. 1 Tues., Jan. 24 Tues., Feb. 28		Sun., Dec. 4 Tues., Jan. 10 Thur., Feb. 2 Thur., Mar. 16	Sun., Nov. 13 Thur., Dec. 29 Sun., Jan. 29 Thur., Mar. 9	Tues., Dec. 13 Thur., Jan. 5 Sun., Feb. 12 Sun., Mar. 5	Sat., Nov. 26 Sun., Dec. 25 Tues., Feb. 7 Thur., Feb. 23
At Rangers	Sun., Nov. 20 Sun., Jan. 22 Sun., Feb. 26 Tues., Mar. 7	Thur., Nov. 24 Mon., Dec. 26 Sun., Feb. 5 Sun., Mar. 19	Thur., Dec. 15 Sun., Jan. 8 Thur., Jan. 26 Thur., Feb. 16		Sun., Dec. 11 Sat., Dec. 31 Thur., Feb. 9 Sun., Mar. 12	Tues., Nov. 15 Tues., Dec. 20 Mon., Jan. 2 Tues., Feb. 21	Sun., Nov. 27 Thur., Jan. 12 Tues., Jan. 31 Thur., Mar. 2
At Boston	Tues., Dec. 13 Tues., Jan. 24 Tues., Feb. 28 Sun., Mar. 19	Tues., Nov. 15 Tues., Dec. 27 Tues., Jan. 17 Tues., Feb. 7	Sun., Nov. 27 Tues., Dec. 20 Tues., Jan. 3 Tues., Jan. 31	Tues., Nov. 22 Sun., Dec. 25 Sun., Feb. 12 Sun., Mar. 5		Sun., Nov. 20 Sun., Jan. 1 Tues., Feb. 14 Tues., Mar. 7	Tues., Dec. 6 Tues., Jan. 10 Tues., Feb. 21 Tues., Mar. 14
At Detroit	Sun., Nov. 27 Sun., Dec. 25 Tues., Jan. 10 Sun., Mar. 12	Sun., Dec. 4 Sun., Jan. 15 Sun., Jan. 29 Sun., Feb. 26	Thur., Nov. 10 Thur., Dec. 8 Sun., Feb. 5 Thur., Mar. 2	Sun., Nov. 13 Thur., Jan. 19 Thur., Feb. 23 Tues., Mar. 14	Sun., Nov. 6 Sun., Dec. 18 Sun., Jan. 22 Sun., Feb. 19		Thur., Nov. 24 Thur., Dec. 29 Thur., Feb. 9 Sun., Mar. 19
At Chicago	Sun., Nov. 13 Sun., Jan. 1 Sun., Jan. 29 Sun., Mar. 5	Sun., Nov. 20 Thur., Dec. 15 Sun., Jan. 8 Sun., Feb. 19	Thur., Nov. 3 Sun., Dec. 11 Sun., Jan. 22 Sun., Mar. 12	Thur., Nov. 17 Sun., Dec. 18 Sun., Jan. 15 Thur., Mar. 9	Sun., Dec. 4 Thur., Jan. 5 Sun., Feb. 5 Sun., Feb. 26	Thur., Dec. 1 Thur., Dec. 22 Thur., Jan. 26 Thur., Feb. 16	

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New England's Town Hall Gains in Radio Popularity

Behind the Microphone

The New England Town Hall programs, radiocast from Faneuil Hall over WEEI Sunday evenings from 8 to 9, constitute Boston's most recent contribution—and an interesting and valuable one it is—towards the preservation of the democratic ideal.

The current series consists of four panel discussions, two of which already have been held, on referenda to be submitted to Massachusetts voters on Nov. 8. The two subjects already debated are the barring of married women whose husbands are employed, from employment in the public service, and pari-mutuel horse racing. Next Sunday pari-mutuel dog racing will be discussed, and the following week the argument will be centered on the proposed amendment to provide for biennial sessions of the General Court.

The New England Town Hall, definitely a nonpartisan organization, now is goin ahead with ambitious plans which include at least two series of radio programs to be broadcast over as many networks, beginning early in December.

One of these proposed series, which interests the Columbia network, is an enlargement of the current programs, discussions of subjects of interest to a wider audience, such subjects, for example, as revision of Federal taxes, New England's answer to the unemployment problem, socialized medicine, New England's feelings about isolation or co-operative security as a peace policy for the United States, and so on.

College Students on Air

The second of the proposed radio series, destined for NBC, will be a round table discussion by New England college students on educational and vocational problems.

What distinguishes the New England Town Hall's current programs from other town hall of the air shows—and presumably the same technique will be maintained in whatever new broadcasts they put on—is that the radio audience plays a role in them. As in the Major Bowes shows, telephones are set up in the auditorium, the numbers are announced at the outset of the broadcast, and the radio listener may telephone in his or her question, confident that it will be answered during the final 20 minutes of the program by the speaker to whom it is addressed.

Incidentally, despite the competition the New England Town Hall program receives from the "Charlie McCarthy" and Orson Welles shows broadcast at the same hour, it was obvious last Sunday that there was a good sized radio audience, as the telephoned questions came in thick and fast.

Still, one listener at least in the auditorium had the definite feeling that the program would have been a livelier one for the radio audience if a portion of the questions from the floor could have been broadcast inasmuch as they were on the whole shrewder than those received from the invisible audience.

Needs Showmanship

At the moment, the series' greatest weakness is a lack of showmanship. Perhaps the speakers were too matter-of-fact, too undramatic.

The great thing, of course, in this particular day and age is that such a program can exist, that men and women, whatever their convictions, are permitted to state them honestly and openly.

Three Plays Open Here

(Continued from Page 9)

from one mood to another. It is not yet a homogeneous whole.

It is in its top form when Mr. Moore toys uncertainly with a revolver, rehearses his speeches in a high-pitched voice, decodes state messages on a blackboard, or carols dolefully, "I Want to Go Home," with a barber-shop quartet for accompaniment. Except in a lively ballad, "Tomorrow," Miss Tucker's songs tend to skate over the ice of double entendre. And once during the evening, Miss Mary Martin, who is the not too innocent ingénue, ventures surprisingly for an upper-class musical comedy into a kind of strip tease.

In general it is a full-blown Broadway show, cut to fairly conventional pattern, a bit on the noisy side, with vigor filling in where the wit falls short. Though Mr. Porter is not in his most inspired style, the music is sufficient. The costumes are an autumn style show. What dancing there is, is ingenious. And there is Mr. Moore. He is an ornament to the diplomatic corps. E. F. M.

Boston Stage Notes

Ina Claire introduces the new play, "Yankee Fable," tomorrow night at the Colonial, under the aegis of Cheryl Crawford, and with John Williams as the male lead.

Next week's opening will be the Federal Theater's production of "Haiti," at the Copley Monday evening.

Two weeks thereafter, on Nov. 7, two new pieces are scheduled: George Abbott's "The Boys from Syracuse," a Rodgers and Hart musical version of the "Comedy of Errors," at the Shubert, and Vinton Freedley's "The Flying Ginsburgs," at the Plymouth.

The Ford Hall Forum Players will open their tenth season Friday night with a production of "Senora Carrar's Rifles," a drama of the Spanish Civil War, at the Barn, 36 Joy Street. Performances will be given Friday and Saturday evenings through November.

The D'Oyly Carte Savoyards are expected in New York during the holiday season, with a transcontinental tour scheduled thereafter. Boston is on the schedule, but on what dates is not revealed—probably in the spring.

School Population

Approximately one quarter of the United States' total population is enrolled in schools and colleges.

A Preview of the Week's Radio Programs

Margaret Sullavan

Screen player, who will appear in a specially written drama by Max Reinhardt in the Star Theater, Wednesday, Oct. 19, WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Bing Crosby

Above, who returns to head his Music Hall, Thursday, Oct. 20, at 10 p. m. over WNAC.

Rudy Vallee

Below, who begins his tenth year on radio, Thursday, Oct. 20, WNAC, at 8 p. m.

Headliners on the Air

Lawrence Tibbett, center above, baritone soloist in the Sunday Evening Hour, Sunday, Oct. 23, WEEI at 9 p. m. John Barbirolli, lower left, permanent conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, whose radio concerts will begin on Sunday, Oct. 23, over WEEI at 3 p. m. William Powell, lower right, screen player, who will start "emceeing" the Hollywood Hotel Friday, Oct. 21, over WEEI at 9 p. m.

Judge Williams Questions Graves.

(Continued from Page 9)

of-court settlement to Mr. Curley. In another instance, Mr. Doyle insisted the witness had lied, but Mr. Graves stuck to his distinction of an "untruth."

Granted Delay of Month

Motions for a month's delay in filing exceptions of former Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso to Judge Frederick W. Fosdick's finding in favor of the City of Boston's $50,000 suit against the two, were granted yesterday by the Justice in Suffolk Superior Court.

Evidence in the current perjury trial of Frederick H. Graves, key witness in the City's suit, has indicated that the City could have called Graves on direct testimony instead of filing his deposition and putting him on as a surprise witness in rebuttal, Wendell P. Murray, counsel for Mr. Curley, declared.

In arguing that this and additional new evidence entitled them to a delay in filing exceptions in the Supreme Judicial Court, Mr. Murray intimated that a new trial might be sought. The period for filing exceptions expired yesterday.

"Graves was not in this vicinity when the civil trial began," Edward F. McClennen, special counsel for the City declared in opposing the delay. "He was in St. Louis when the City rested its case."

Dry City Sought By Large Element In Cranston, R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRANSTON, R. I., Oct. 18—This city has a fair chance of becoming the first in Rhode Island to adopt prohibition since repeal.

The movement here was not started by the Anti-Saloon League or church organizations, but by citizens who are opposed to the policy of the State Division of Intoxicating Beverages. The group will be supported, however, by the regular dry law advocates.

A petition bearing the names of 2,070 voters has been filed with the Board of Canvassers asking that a referendum be placed on the ballot next month to give the electorate opportunity to vote on the question "whether liquor licenses shall be issued in the city."

The petition has been forwarded to Secretary of State Louis A. Capelli for final approval. However, as the number of names filed is far greater than the number necessary there seems little doubt but the question will be placed on the ballot.

A majority vote will make the city bone dry, since the referendum affects all classes of licenses, including wholesalers.

South Dakota a State

South Dakota was admitted to the Union in 1889.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 WIXAL (6.04mc), "American Industry"; "Transportation."
8:00 WEEI "Big Town" drama, with Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor; "The Poultry Racket."
8:00 WIXAL (6.04mc), Harvard University series: Edwin Clyde Robbins, Professor of Industrial Management, on "Labor Should Make Peace With Itself."
8:30 WNAC "For Men Only"; interviews with Ken Murray, comedian; Grand Duchess Marie; Steve Hannigan, publicity director; Arthur Simonson, wig maker.
8:30 WIXAL (6.04mc), "Splendors of Literature—The Interest of Democracy: Everyday People," Prof. John C. Scammell.
8:30 WEEI Al Jolson and company; Marie Wilson and Charles Butterworth, screen players, guests.
9:00 WEEI "We, the People"; Gabriel Heatter interviews Georgia Coleman, former Olympic diver; "One-Eye" Connelly; Wilberforce Whiteman, father of Paul Whiteman; Alfred O. Tate, former secretary to Thomas A. Edison; Anthony Valentino; Mrs. Marie McMillin, parachute jumper.
9:30 WBZ NBC Jamboree: "newspaper night," with Swor and Lubin, comedy team; Tommye Birch, contralto; Clark Dennis, tenor; Cadets Quartet; Morin Sisters, vocalists; Vass Family, songs; Rex Maupin's Orchestra.
10:00 WNAC Bob Hope's variety program: Shirley Ross, guest; Jerry Colonna, comedy singer; Skinnay Ennis's Orchestra.
11:15 WBZ Recorded program: Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, in A Major, by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Election Speakers

Democratic

6:30 WBZ Massachusetts Democratic Club.

Republican

6:25 WBZ Massachusetts Republican Club.
7:15 WAAB Timothy W. Murphy.

Vigilance for Fires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 18—Extended dry weather during the last 10 days has increased the threat of forest fires in Vermont, and special plans are in force for additional patrol. Only one forest blaze of any size has been reported. An hundred-acre tract in the town of Middlesex was burned over after being checked by the combined efforts of fire fighters from near-by towns and CCC workers sent to aid in the work.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Oct. 19

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Oct. 19

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

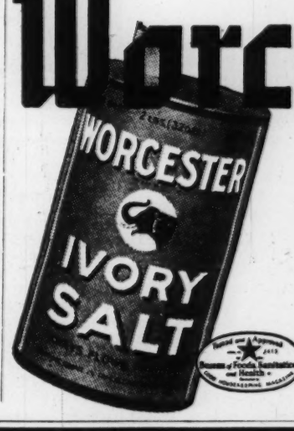
WCTU State Meeting Opens at Cambridge

The Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union today opened its sixty-fifth annual convention in the First Baptist Church, Cambridge. The convention closes Thursday.

Annual reports of all State officers and branch secretaries were heard this morning, while in the afternoon session W. V. Petersen of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, spoke on "War Against Crime."

Other speakers scheduled for the three-day convention include Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge; Mayor William E. Kane of Woburn; and Arthur Davis, Executive Secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts.

Worcester Salt



The 2 Pound Can Saves you Money

If you want to save money, be sure to look at the "net weight" the government requires printed on every package of salt. Worcester Ivory Salt contains 2 full pounds (32 ounces) *net weight* in every package.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Music	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sports reports	"Spy Trial"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 G. Heatter; talk	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; Jack Knell	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie King"; sk.	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports	Political talk	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sports reports
6:45 "Musical Moments"	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Sport reports	Dinner music
7:00 "Magic Hour"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Talk: F. W. Nehir	Commentator	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45 "Second Husband"	V. Della Chiesa, soprano	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	Joseph Usifer's Music	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	"The Green Hornet"; dramatization	"The Wordcaster" Commentator
8:15 Variety Program with Al Jolson	Joseph Usifer's Music "Information Please"; Questions and Answers	"For Men Only"; variety show	Morton Gould's Orch. Morton Gould's Orch.	Hans Buchwald's Hour of Music; sports
9:00 "We, the People";	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Jack Fisher's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15 Gabriel Heatter	matic program	Sanderson	WOR Symphony Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	"Pibber McGee"; variety	A. Wallenstein	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	program	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	NBC Jamboree	Variety Show with Bob	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Gypsy music
10:15 River's End"	NBC Jamboree	Hope; guests	Vocal trio	Gypsy music
10:30 Detective sketch	Dick Todd, songs	Hollywood comment	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	"Magic Hour"	Sammy Kaye's Orch	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Art Shaw's Orch.	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Art Shaw's Orch	"Day's End"; music
11:30 Glenn Miller's Or	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Walter Miller's Orches-	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
11:45 Glenn Miller's Or	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	tra	Ivan Frank's Orchestra

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Morning Review"	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	Studio talk	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; songs	Weather; "Woman Buys"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliot	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: popular	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; orch. news	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Home Forum: pol. talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air"	Song recital
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jerry Sears' Orchestra	"Just Plain Bill"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Food secrets	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Hillbillies	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music; talk	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk; Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	P. Porterfield, songs	News Commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"; sk.	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Music program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian Music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Checkerboard Time"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Tito and Swingtette	"Sweet Music"
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	A. Carleton, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	Talk; Musical Roundup	"Two on Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Estelle Sternberger
2:45 of the Air"	Betty Crocker	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	"Musical Moments"
3:00 "Time Out for	"Bird Studies"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	City Hall interviews	Sport reports
3:15 Dancing"	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:30 L. Goldman, violin	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	"The Buckeye Four"	Network program
3:45 Vocal Trio	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch	"Reminiscing"	Network program
4:00 'At Music Counter'	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network talk	Sport reports
4:15 Studio speaker	program	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"Midstream"; sketch	"Twin Duets"
4:30 C. Hector's Music	"Club Matinee"; variety	Dramatic sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	J. Carmody's Orchestra
4:45 C. Hector's Music	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	J. Carmody's Orchestra
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Spy Trial"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Castillians"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Dinner music
7:00 Political talk	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Last Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It Basket"	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters";	Political talk	"One Man's Family";	College of Music: Cinn.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	Musicale	dramatic sketch	Symphony Orch.	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Press Time"; newspa-	"Varieties"; music
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.	vocalists	per game	Dance music; talk
9:00 Symphony Orch.	"Now and Then"; Frank	"Town Hall Tonight"	"Honey-Cane" Davis' Or.	"The Question Box"
9:15 Symphony Orch.	Hodak's Orchestra	with Fred Allen and	From London: J. Steele	"The Question Box"
9:30 Star Theater:	"Musical Festival"; M.	Peter Van Steeden's	P. Faith's Music	D. Ballantine, songs
9:45 musical - variety	Spitalny's Orchestra	Orchestra	P. Faith's Music	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:00 dramatic show	"Magnolia Blossoms"	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Famous Jury Trials"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15 with A. Menjou	choir; soloists	Class and Dance	"Famous Jury Trials"	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Charity Book Auction	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 Edward A. Guest	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	"Melodies from the Skies"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecast; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	"Melodies from the Skies"	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Pancho's Orchestra	lem; variety
11:30 Vincent Lopez' Or	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Walter Miller's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Vincent Lopez' Or	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Jacques Renard's Orch	lem; variety

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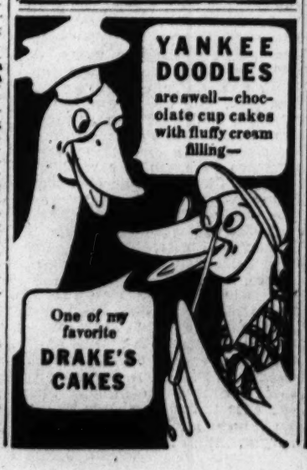

Annual Fall
CANNED FRUIT Sale
ALL NEW 1938 FRUITS!
Enjoy the luscious flavor of sun ripened fruits in these delicious new pack varieties of your favorites. All packed at the peak of their maturity in heavy syrup. Stock up at these prices.

SILVER NIP
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE 2 PINT BOTTLES 25c
FINAST GRAPEFRUIT FANCY SECTIONS 2 NO. 2 TINS 19c
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More Savings.

PORK & BEANS		16 Oz. Tin	5c
CRISCO	3 Lb. Tin 53c	1 Lb. Tin	19c
SPRY	3 Lb. Tin 53c	1 Lb. Tin	19c
QUAKER OATS	Lge. Pkg. 17c	Sm. Pkg.	8c
APPLE SAUCE	FINAST BRAND	3 No. 2 Tins	20c
R & R CHICKEN	Boned	No. ½ Tin	45c
BISQUICK	Light Biscuits	2½ lb. Pkg.	28c
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RINSO		2 Lge. Pkgs.	41c
PRIDE	ASSORTMENT N.B.C.	1 Lb. Pkg.	25c
BUTTER COOKIES	N.B.C.	Pkg.	10c
CHOC. MARSH.	ROUNDS N.B.C.	1 Lb. Bulk	17c
BLUE LABEL KETCHUP		14 Oz. Bot.	17c
BLUE LABEL	TOMATO JUICE COCKTAIL	2 16 Oz. Bots.	25c

PEACHES	RICHMOND—Sliced or Halves IN SYRUP	2	LGE. TINS	25c
PEACHES	FINAST Luscious Large Halves or Sliced in extra heavy syrup	2	LGE. TINS	29c
PINEAPPLE	FINAST Sliced or Crushed	2	NO. 2 TINS	29c
PINEAPPLE	FINAST Sliced or Crushed	2	LGE. TINS	37c
EVEREADY	FRUIT COCKTAIL Fancy Tiny Cube-Shaped Fruit Cuts		LGE. TIN	23c
EVEREADY	FRUIT COCKTAIL Fancy Tiny Cube-Shaped Fruit Cuts	2	NO. 1 TINS	25c
RASPBERRIES	FINAST Fancy Deep Red in Heavy Syrup	2	NO. 2 TINS	45c
GLORIETTA	Tree Ripened Elberta Freestone PEACHES	2	NO. 1 TINS	27c
GLORIETTA	Tree Ripened Elberta Freestone PEACHES		NO. 2½ TIN	23c
APRICOTS	CHOICE WHOLE UNPEELED	2	NO. 2½ TINS	29c
EVEREADY	WHOLE PEELED APRICOTS		NO. 1 TIN	10c

Extra Bargains for this Week

PRESTO CAKE FLOUR	FOR SUCCESS EVERY TIME	44 Oz. Pkg.	25c
CLAPP'S BABY FOODS	CAREFULLY STRAINED	4 4½ Oz. Tins	29c
BOVEX DOG FOOD	Doz. 89c Tins	3 1 lb. Tins	23c
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NESTLE'S ECONOMY BARS	MILK CHOCOLATE OR ALMOND	2 Bars	25c
MILD CHEESE	WHOLE MILK AGED FOR MONTHS	Lb.	19c
BLUE ROSE RICE	EXTRA FANCY UNCOATED	1 Lb. Bulk	4c
HORMEL SPAM	or SPICED HAM	12 Oz. Tin	27c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Venice Music Festival

By Alfredo Casella

II

Venice

The second concert of the Venice International Festival of Contemporary Music, presented in the beautiful main hall of the Palazzo Giustiniani, was devoted to works for small orchestra, the most interesting of which were without question the three Ricercari of Bohuslav Martinů, alert and powerful music which remains free and truly modern without falling into any neoclassic of pseudo-historic compromise. A Caprice for ten instruments by Jaéques Ibert won success through its qualities of virtuosity and brilliance.

Two little Cantatas upon sacred texts by Giorgio Federico Ghedini seemed chiefly a tribute to the individuality of Pizzetti, not without showing, however, actual dramatic sense. On the other hand, a composition for chamber orchestra by the Yugoslav, Josip Slavenski, came nearer to Hindemith, without ever attaining the compact and solid architecture of the German master. A chamber Cantata by the Swiss composer, Conrad Beck (admirably sung by Ginevra Vivante), concluded the presentation. Without being equal to other compositions by the same author, it nevertheless succeeded in giving a clear idea of the strong and independent art of this musician who is one of the rare young Europeans who really count today.

The concert was directed, with his customary authority, by Nino Sanzogno, the young Venice orchestra leader who is one of the best musical energies of the nation. Beck's Cantata was directed (no less well) by his compatriot, Paul Sacher.

* * *

The third concert (also held at the Palazzo Giustiniani) began with two Japanese composers, Bunya Koh and Akira Ifukube, whose piano compositions, magnificently played by Gino Gorini, seem to indicate that the young musicians of Tokyo are today endeavoring to find a compromise between their traditional pentatonic scale and the harmonic allurements of a Debussy and the rhythmic charms of a Prokofieff. A Sonata for harp by Vincenzo Tommasini appears to be one of the best works of this sympathetic Roman composer. The Second String Quartet of the young German, Wolfgang Fortner, certainly not a daring work, moves in a sphere between the shadow of Bach and the belated German romanticism of the end of the last century.

The chief interest of the evening lay in the nine melodies, "Tel jour telle nuit," by Francis Poulenc, delightfully interpreted by Pierre Bernac and the composer at the piano. This composition permitted us to glimpse a Poulenc both warmer in his lyric expression and more absorbed with problems of timbre. Poulenc's success this time was very great and spontaneous.

* * *

The second symphonic concert, held at La Fenice, was confined to Italian music. With the exception of the beautiful "Introduzione, passacaglia e finale" by Giovanni Salviucci, the young Roman musician who was so unfortunately lost to us last year at less than 30 years of age when the most legitimate hopes were beginning to be laid in him, the program offered only weak, timid, and mediocre compositions by Gabriele Bianchi, Vito Frazzi, Enzo Masetti, and Gianluca Tocchi, upon which it is purposeless to dwell. The concert was directed by Armando La Rosa Parodi, director of the Turin Radio.

On the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 10, the participants in the festival enjoyed a concert of old Venetian dances in the splendid royal villa of Stra, 20 kilometers from Venice, an exhibition which was very pleasing, and shown in a beautiful setting.

A novelty of this year's program was a "retrospective" concert, which in future will be devoted each year to famous works of the last 30 years. It is a happy inspiration, for which congratulations are due to Signor Petrassi. This year's concert (which was held at La Fenice and entrusted to the admirable orchestra of the Augusteo of Rome, conducted by Molinari) comprised two fragments from "Doktor Faust" by Busoni, the Second Suite from "Daphnis et Chloé" by Ravel, the "Fontane di Roma" by Respighi, and "Le Sacre du Printemps" by Stravinsky. Merely to chronicle such an event should suffice, if we mention the triumphal success of the compositions, of the conductor, and of the orchestra.

* * *

The last concert of chamber music (also at the Palazzo Giustiniani) included a fresh and pleasing Sonata for piano and clarinet by the Polish composer, Antoni Szalowski, and a Sonata for two pianos by the Dutch composer, Willem Pijper, wherein the musician seems to abandon his old impressionism in favor of current constructive tendencies, attaining, however, only a somber and dull result. The second part of the program comprised a String Quartet by the Rumanian musician, Stan Golestan, a rhapsody through which run poetic moments vaguely reminiscent of folklore, and a Sonata a tre of my own, of which I do not suppose that readers will expect to find here more than a mention. It was, however, a success, for which I have to thank my interpreters, Vidusso, Abbado, and Crepax, and the large audience.

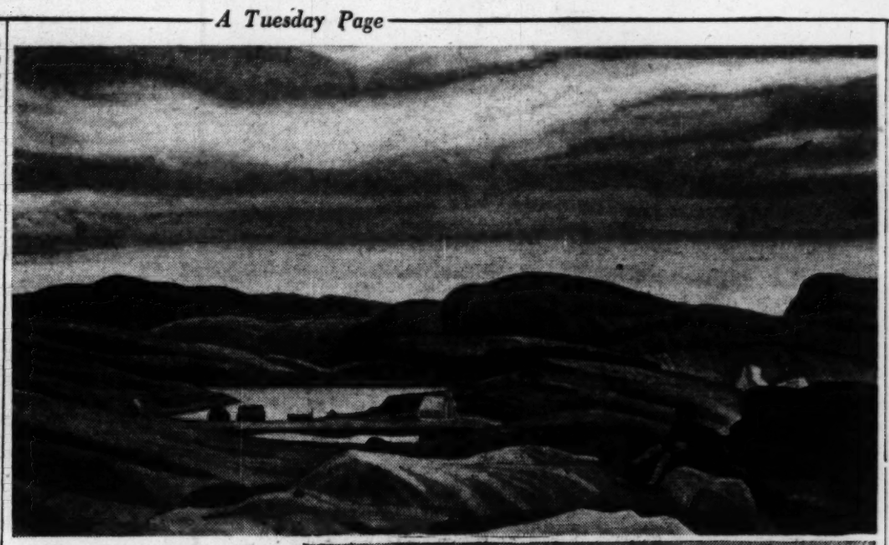
The festival closed with an orchestral concert conducted by the composers. A Concerto for alto and orchestra by the English composer, William Walton, proved again the technical richness of its author, but it did not, any more than his preceding works, reveal a true individuality. A Nocturne by Honegger, on the other hand, showed us what surprises can still be in store for us from the author of "Pacific 231," who has this time produced a composition of deep and moving poetry.

Paul Hindemith directed his new ballet, "Noble Vision" (written for Massine), a suit of five pieces selected from among the 11 which make up the entire composition. In this suite Hindemith carries forward his recent evolution which each day lifts him toward a more human atmosphere than that of his first compositions, an atmosphere which seems to reflect faithfully the drama of the life of this young master. This suit is fresh testimony to Hindemith's singular moral and artistic coherence. It left an unforgettable impression.

The program also included two Italian works "Samnium," by Adriano Lualdi, and "Deux tableux lyriques" by Gino Marinuzzi. They are sincere and honest, but it would have been preferable not to entrust to them the heavy responsibility of representing Italy in a concert which included Hindemith, Honegger, and even Walton.

Such is the record of the Sixth Festival at Venice. As I intimated at the beginning, it was certainly not characterized by daring. But it is quite possible that the 1939 festival will represent a new turn to the left. In any event it is certain that this first experience of Signor Petrassi as organizer constitutes such a success that we may await with confidence what he will accomplish on the next occasion.

(This is the second of two articles.)



"Storm Clouds, Greenland," by Rockwell Kent.

The Carnegie International

By Dorothy Grafly

Pittsburgh

The 1938 International exhibition at the Carnegie Institute marks the triumph of art-gathering forces that will not be balked by wars and dictatorships. That it could be assembled at all is a wonder-story. Spanish paintings were taken from their stretchers, rolled, flown by plane over battlefields to port, and framed after their arrival in America. Side by side hang the works of Loyalist and Insurgent painters; side by side those of National Socialist and anti-National Socialist; while in friendly comradeship artists of Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary spread their wares.

The first impression of the exhibition as a whole is that of an art with greater strength than delicacy, reflecting the raw edges of contemporary strain rather than the gentle contemplation of studio isolation.

Preoccupation with technique, so vital when the Impressionists were young, is giving way under the onslaught of more direct thinking, more powerful emotional stimuli. The contemporary artist deals with man and his emotions rather than with the changing atmospheric light on a haystack. For man and his destiny provide focus for the art eye as well as for the socially and politically minded.

In America, where the artist need not fear direct expression, the trend is toward social commentary, the depicting of people and things as they are. But in other lands, where issues may not be faced so frankly, deep emotional discontent seeks more cryptic outlet in abstraction and surrealism.

Emotionally the strongest sections are the Spanish and the German, for in both lands, if one may believe the artist, emotional tensions are high.

The French section, however, claims the largest number of prize winners, five out of eight. Yet for the first time in its history the International has honored a German, Karl Hofer, with its first prize of $1000.

Hofer's canvas, "The Wind," possesses the startling modern directness frowned upon in certain European centers that tolerate its export, while refusing at home either its display or its sale.

Although in subject matter—two figures in the curve of a cloak—the canvas is in no sense controversial, emotionally, by virtue of its concentrated power of design, its seriousness and its color, it sums up the revolt of a free artist against force and restraint.

* * *

To those who are emotionally sensitive artists may speak through forms and colors rather than through subject matter, a fact that marks the wide difference in this year's International between the art of Europe, so highly keyed, and of America; for, despite excellent painting on the part of Americans, there is less intense delight in the medium as such, and more in its story-telling potentialities.

The all-painter jury making the Carnegie awards, Othon Friesz of Paris, Sydney Lee of London, John Carroll of Detroit and Charles Hopkinson of Boston, with Homer Saint-Gaudens, Carnegie Institute's director of fine arts, serving as chairman, paid deep respect to strength and directness in the first and second ($600) awards.

"Winter," by Maurice de Vlaminck (French), is as brutally powerful in conception and execution as Hofer's "The Wind," although it deals with an unpeopled landscape. The same starkness is there, the same economy of means, the same basic emotional timbre.

In the $500 third prize, however, the jury turned to an American painting, "People," by Arnold Blanch, a social-comment canvas in which the emotions are reached through the story. Perhaps the aim was to recognize the contemporary trend toward propaganda use of art. Certainly the canvas, when contrasted with a majority of its fellow-prize winners, of greater or less degree, is strangely weak.

* * *

First ($400) and second ($300) honorable mentions went respectively to French artists, to Albert Marquet for "Le Pont Neuf," a vivid modern city nocturne, and to Maurice Utrillo for "Consulat d'Auvergne, rue Norvins," so intimate a portrait of a Paris street that you can sniff the smells.

To France, again, go fourth honorable mention ($100) for "Game," by Edmond Ceria, and the Allegheny County Garden Club Prize of $300, to Roger Chapelain-Midy's still-life, "Bouquet at the Window."

America claims both third prize and third honorable mention, $200 going to Rockwell Kent for his horizontally bleak "Storm Clouds, Greenland."

It is, in fact, a "safe" prize list, led by works of incontestable merit, and with overwhelming emphasis upon the Europeans.

Except for the works of a few outstanding men, the French section is less stimulating than the German, less gripping, with greater tolerance for a mediocrity that sinks occasionally to the low level of clever society painting.

Brilliant abstractions come from Picasso, Miró, Léger, and Czechoslovakia's Emil Filla, with landscape used as a point of color and design departure by Dufy and Karl Schmidt-Rottluff.

England, following more or less the French band wagon, is more herself in the field of portraiture, with "Brigit," by Augustus John, to the fore.

When contrasted with the strength of the Germans, the Italians are unconvincing, and suffer, perhaps, from eclipse through the dominance of a few of their own strong men. Felice Carena's "Nymphs and Centaurs," daring in color and composition, is the most striking Italian contribution, while Gino Severini's "The Family of the Painter" is most national in flavor.

Rounding out the concert of nations come Belgium and Holland, with the Scandinavian countries, the Balkans and Russia conspicuous by their absence.

(This is the first of two articles.)

Carnegie Institute

"Bouquet at the Window," by Roger Chapelain-Midy

The Stage Is Very Much Alive

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman have been pondering the theater and its past, noting that in every age since it began there were pessimists who deemed it due to disappear entirely. And on all occasions the pessimists have turned out to be wrong. So Mr. Hart and Mr. Kaufman have written a play about the theater's intermittent falterings and called it "The Fabulous Invalid."

It is the life story of a New York theater, one that starts out auspiciously some 30 years back, houses many famous plays, weathers storms of all sorts, succeeds in spite of critics and wars, loses it quality when depression comes and it is turned over to the movies and bingo and finally burlesque—and then at the very end sees a new beginning of life in the theater. A little band of hopeful players, led by a youth suggesting in manner and appearance Orson Welles, take it over because they can get it cheap and it is seen once more that the theater has a future.

* * *

The story of this theater is told through the visits to it through the years of "ghosts" of its first stars and its first stage door man. The night it opened the actress who was its star succumbed to a heart attack, and her husband, unwilling to face life without her, shot himself. They come back to see what happens to their beloved playhouse. What they see we of the audience also in countless flashes from the hits that come to that stage year after year. They hear now and again that the drama can no longer live. Teddy Roosevelt is ruining everything with reforms. Or during wartime the government is putting on tickets a tax that will kill this form of entertainment. Or the movies come and later talk, and what chance is there for living actors? And the present Roosevelt is elected, everything being blamed on him. All this they hear as they come back fearfully to watch the progress of their beloved theater. Each time they are certain that it can endure no longer, it springs unaccountably to life again.

All of which makes "The Fabulous Invalid" constantly interesting, a colorful cavalcade of the American theater in this century. The authors obviously have a great affection for the stage and its people. But, afraid of being called sentimental, perhaps, they let their feelings enter their work so little that it seems to lack emotional weight. At the same time their affection prevents their being so funny about the theater's doings as easily they might be. So "The Fabulous Invalid," though fabricated of interesting pictures, does not always avoid banality.

* * *

When their play in its historical unfolding comes down to the present, its "ghosts" find most to worry about. As if to say that no such worring need be done, for the moment at least, two plays came to town immediately on the heels of the Hart-Kaufman pageant. Maurice Evans began at the St. James Theater to act "Hamlet" in its original length and set his first audience to cheering louder than any New York audience has been heard to cheer in a theater in years. And Robert Morley came to the Fulton Theater in an English play called "Oscar Wilde," to be greeted also with the most admiring cheers.

Here are two very fine acting jobs: Mr. Morley's delicate, charming, cunning to a degree, while the play itself, by Leslie and Sewell Stokes, has woven into it so many of Oscar Wilde's own brilliances that it enchants the ear; Mr. Evans's sturdy, sure, varied, endlessly energetic. The full-length "Hamlet," unmarred by the cuts of actors turned editors, proves a treasure. Listening to it, one has the impression that one has never seen "Hamlet" before. The action is so much more complete and comprehensible, the character of Hamlet so varied, so well-rounded. If it begins at 6:30 in the afternoon and runs steadily, save for a half-hour intermission, for five hours, time does not matter. It grows more engrossing as it goes on. And Mr. Evans grows more lucid as the hours pass.

Save for its verbal completeness the production is unexceptional. The cast is industrious but not brilliant except in the case of Mady Christians, who plays the Queen and makes her the finest, clearest, surest of all the Queen Gertrudes New York has seen within the average memory. Mr. Evans's Hamlet is less fluid than John Gielgud's and at the same time less freakish. Mr. Evans attacks the role from the front, looks Hamlet in the eye, treats him as a normal man if a man with rare gifts of imagination, sets him straightforwardly as a man of action supplementing action with poetical running comment. This is no drooping, unhealthy dreamer but a quick-thinking, active, agile gentleman. The result is a high degree of drama. And no doubt when Mr. Evans has played this long role a few more times and got the problems of production off his mind he will have more attention to give to the finer shades of expression, the subtler nuances.

* * *

Among the nuances Robert Morley is master. One wishes the play "Oscar Wilde" might babble on irresponsibly as its title character does in the first act, without bothering to tell a story, particularly the story of Wilde's recklessness and consequent downfall. That is a very sad story. The authors treat it and Wilde with the greatest gentleness, asking their hearers to pity above all.

We see Wilde on trial, gaily defiant at first, subject to doubts and hesitations in a little while, cornered and almost extinguished at the trial's end. These changes in the man Mr. Morley represents with the most skillful and understanding delicacy. The play ends with the brilliant Wilde in Paris after prison, drinking, talking a little, supported by his friends, afraid to touch pen to paper, a wreck.

Here then are two plays and two performances of absorbing interest, two exhibits of the art of the theater that nothing but the theater itself can equal. The movies have their place, the radio has its. The theater's antagonists are strong. But the melodies and the drama of Shakespeare, the integrated wittiicisms of Wilde, these the theater's enemies must leave to the theater.

They must leave to it, too, such speculations as J. B. Priestley's "I Have Been Here Before," newly come to the Guild Theater. But about that more at another time.

The invalid the theater has a decidedly healthy look at the moment.

Wanted, a Pinshaw

By Harold Hobson

London

Forty years ago William Archer hailed Pinero's "Trelawney of the Wells" as "one of the most delightful works of a great and original humorist." The critic of today has not as many opportunities as Archer had of comparing the play with others of Pinero's dramas—a fact which, in itself, is some sort of evidence that Archer's opinion was well founded. Nothing in the play shakes this impression.

By all the probabilities it ought to strike a modern audience as a very old-fashioned entertainment. Not only was it written nearly half a century ago, but it was deliberately intended as a tribute to a style of writing that had come in 40 years earlier than that. Tom Wrench, the Sadlers' Wells general utility actor, with his poor, despised comedy, which no manager will consent to look at because its characters talk like real men and women instead of with the pompous rhetoric of Vincent Crummles, is a portrait of Tom Robertson, whose best work in the theater was done in the early days of Queen Victoria. Yet, if it does seem old-fashioned, it is not because it has lost vitality, but because it has retained it, not because its virtue has gone out of it, but because it has virtues that the common run of contemporary plays is conspicuously without.

First and most notably, "Trelawney of the Wells" is a play that moves the heart. It has scenes whose strength is neither polemical, intellectual, discussive, nor discursive—but theatrical. Archer said that "the heroic conduct of Mr. Gadd (the Wells's Romeo) on being offered a part in the pantomime forms such a delectable episode that not even inadequate acting could spoil it." At the Old Vic this episode is not inadequately acted. On the contrary, Mr. Anthony Quayle does it extremely well. The whole story of the cantankerous Vice-Chancellor who objects to his grandson marrying an actress is vigorously and amusingly told; it introduces several most entertaining characters; and in the scene where a chance reference to Edmund Kean stirs the old man's memories of youth it becomes quite touching. Hereabouts Miss Sophie Stewart and Mr. O. B. Clarence are at their best.

* * *

Many years ago Mr. Bernard Shaw invented a composite author called the Chesterbelloc. "Trelawney of the Wells" inspires regret that there never was a companion writer named Pinshaw. For Pinshaw would, one feels, have combined qualities which Shaw and Pinero, as separate entities, lack. The wit of Pinshaw, for example, would have had a more cutting edge than that of Pinero, his characters a more richly varied existence than the pale volubilities of Shaw. Pinshaw would have had a firmer grasp upon the technique of plot development than the Shavian genius has always displayed, and his intellectual interests would have been wider and deeper than those of Pinero.

It is in this last respect that his best work would have been done. For the liberation that Shaw brought to the late nineteenth-century drama was seen chiefly in his immense widening of its scope. He made the theater conscious of things whose existence it had previously ignored. He brought politics, philosophy, and religion within its range. But he remained too often a debater instead of a dramatist. Too often, far too often, he made his characters discuss systems of thought instead of showing how those systems of thought worked themselves out in their lives in definite incidents and effects.

* * *

Pinero avoided this fault. In "Trelawney of the Wells" one of his objects is to explain certain theories of dramatic criticism. He champions a naturalistic technique against theatrical romanticism. One can imagine how Shaw would have dealt with a problem like this; the speeches his characters would have delivered on it would have scintillated with brilliance, but they would have had no effect upon the action of the play except to hold it up. But Pinero works it into the stuff of his plot. Rose Trelawney was so depressed by the unkind treatment meted out to her by the Vice-Chancellor and his family that she lost all the enthusiasm and flamboyance that had been the foundation of her acting; on the stage she behaved exactly as she did off it, and consequently her popularity declined. But the very experience that ruined her as an actress of the old school qualified her to be a star of the new; and the insults of the Vice-Chancellor were the logical beginning of her preparation for the comedies of Tom Wrench. Pinero succeeded in making dramatic criticism an integral part of drama; Pinshaw would have had the same success with politics.

Dublin Gate Goes Franco-Irish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Since its first production in Geneva, followed by its success in Paris, in 1919, H. R. Lenormand's play, "Les Ratés," has been seen all over the world in translated form. It has not only repeated everywhere its Paris success but it has even taken on the garb of a classic. It has now reached Ireland through the Gate Theater and, adapted by Micheal MacLiammoir to an Irish setting, as "Juliet in the Rain" it has scored so heavily that its retention beyond the usual two weeks is already assured.

The main thread of the play has been preserved. Failure of his first play lays the foundation of the warping of the character of the young author who, in the expectation of success, had married the actress playing the lead. Juliet joins a company touring the Irish provinces and her husband accompanies her. Poverty, privation and misery gradually undermine the young man's character and destroy his outlook. Finally, his senses numbed by liquor, he shoots her and himself.

There is about this ill-starred pair something that is more than odd. One feels that in the girl there is nobility of outlook and loftiness of character, but one also feels that their possession would make her realize, not at first, perhaps, but certainly after a few months, that the man was, as he was later described by another character, a "rotter." Yet, one can understand that her very nobility would forbid her abandonment of him. It is all very subtle and intriguing. After the double slaying, the play turns to a note of comedy on which the curtain falls leaving a sense of irony.

Interwoven with the sorry tale of the two chief characters is the progress of the tour, told in several scenes in which there is considerable comedy and local color. While Mr. MacLiammoir has, of necessity, retained most of the original dialogue and speeches of the two principals, he has given himself a free hand in making full use of his own knowledge of what touring Irish small towns means and of local people. If their French origin clings to the two and asserts itself occasionally, all the rest are Irish.

For Juliet, Una Lyon, a young Irish actress fresh from a school of acting, was chosen. While it is still too soon to pass definitely on Miss Lyon, her flair would seem to be in the direction of the emotional. In such moments, she was very much there. At other times, however, she appeared to be dwarfed by Mr. MacLiammoir. On the other hand, this was consistent with her role, in which she is led blindly by her love for a worthless man. Most of the other characters lent themselves to being made cameos of great beauty. Mairin Hayes, Grace Crotty, Christopher Casson, Liam Gaffney and Roy Irving rose to their opportunities, while Tyrrel Pine made a gem of his role of a plagiaristic composer under Russian influence. Hilton Edwards had the dual role of producer of the play and in the play.

J. J. Hayes

The Salzburg Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Salzburg, German Austria

It had been doubtful, after Austria's inclusion in Germany, whether the annual festival would be continued, and the favorable decision was welcomed by many here and abroad. Of course there were some changes. Three highlights disappeared from the program: Arturo Toscanini's baton and Max Reinhardt's production of Goethe's "Faust" and of "Everyman." Yet there was still left, in the "German Rome," a list of attractions rich enough to draw 35 per cent more visitors to Salzburg than last season, encouraged furthermore by cheapened fares and theater tickets, under the "Strength through Joy" scheme.

The number of foreign visitors, it is true, had probably diminished, but there came ten times more tourists from Germany than last year. In fact, a striking feature of this year's Salzburg Festival was its "democratization." Masses of small middle-class vacationists and art lovers who never had dreamt of such ambitious holidays were seen thronging auditoriums, hotel halls and excursion buses.

* * *

The operatic repertory, maintaining upon the whole its high artistic standard, included a "Tannhäuser" directed by Hans Knappertsbusch. He is much admired as an ingenious and impetuous extemporizer, averse to long rehearsing. He is descended from an old Prussian family of military officers. The powerful rendering he gave showed him perfect master of the situation. Set Svanholm, a promising young Swedish tenor, sang the name part with a pleasant voice, brilliant in climaxes and passing well the crucial test of the "Rome Narrative" in the third act.

An opportunity to study the potentialities of the role of Elisabeth was given by the different interpretations of Maria Reining and Hilde Konetzni. Whereas the former presented her as a sweet, pathetic lover, the latter went far towards making her a tragic heroine. Hilde Konetzni, in her turn, was "outdramatized" in the alternating cast of Leonore in Beethoven's "Fidelio" by Gertrud Rünger. Although excelling hitherto in mezzo-soprano parts, Frau Rünger, gifted with an unusually voluminous and powerful voice and dramatic temper, made more of that soprano role than one would have thought possible. Knappertsbusch, well within his scope, led the ensemble, which had Helge Roswänge as Florestan.

Another focusing event was the performance of the "Meistersinger," not only because Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda, attended the presentation, but because it was the only opera directed here by Germany's most prominent conductor, Wilhelm Furtwängler. Besides devoting the elaborate care almost of a Toscanini to the innumerable details of the score, he brought out to the full the great outline, the architectural beauty and grandeur of the musical structure. Set Svanholm, vocally good as Walter Stolzing, fell a bit short in the characterization. Maria Reining was a lovely Eva, but neither Karl Kamann nor Walter Grossmann quite measured up to the part of Hans Sachs. Alfred Jerger was a resourceful Beckmesser, perhaps a little too wicked.

* * *

In the "Rosenkavalier," conducted ably by Karl Böhm (Dresden), Hilde Konetzni lent her rich, expressive voice to the Marschallin, while the part of Sophie was taken by Maria Cebotari and that of Octavian by Martha Rohs. Fritz Krenn as Ochs von Lerchenau proved a versatile singer and comedian, but more villainous than comic.

Three operas were performed in Italian and, mainly, by Italian singers. Whereas formerly such an Italian contribution to the program was considered a purely artistic affair, it was commented upon this season as a sort of "axial co-operation." Anyway, the performances were warmly received, as a rare treat for the majority of German operagoers—in particular "Falstaff," Giuseppe Verdi's last work. Vittorio Gui was its competent interpreter. He firmly controlled both orchestra and stage, which followed him, for all his unusual tempi and unexpected effects, with a willing intelligence. Mario Stabile, an incomparable Falstaff again, and Angelica Cravcenco, as Mrs. Quickly, the merriest of the merry wives, highlighted the performance.

Don Giovanni, authentically impersonated by that superb baritone Ezio Pinza, won the hearts of the audience. He was aptly seconded by Virgilio Lazzari as Leporello. Maria Cebotari made a strong appeal through her vocal and personal charm both as Zerlina, and, in "Figaro's Wedding," as the Countess.

Of two theatrical plays, both novelties to Salzburg, Heinrich von Kleist's classic drama, "Amphitryon," did not prove a happy choice, but Goethe's "Egmont" stirred considerable interest, first, because it was given in the Rock Riding School, formerly the site of Reinhardt's "Faust City," now transformed into quaint old Brussels, with projectors lighting up alternately the different parts of the setting, and second, because of a semi-official announcement that this piece had been put on the program of the festival—henceforward under the patronage of the Reich—on account of certain associations with recent political events, namely "the freeing of the Austrians from a foreign régime." Accordingly Heinz Hilpert (Berlin) staged "Egmont" as a "tragedy of political idealism" and the chief actor, Ewald Balser, had to emphasize in his interpretation of Egmont, his political leadership in the Netherlanders' struggle for deliverance from the tyranny of the Spanish Habsburgs.

* * *

Various details helped to accentuate the political theme, such as the revolutionary coloring of the mass scenes and the piquancy in the make-up of Werner Kraus as Alba, the hero's opponent, who resembled Austria's last chancellor Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg. Although part of the audience seemed to appreciate these allusions, there prevailed a feeling that Goethe's drama had not gained by the new interpretation.

Among the seven concerts the last, directed by Furtwängler, was the best. His reading of Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony fascinated even connoisseurs, and Bruckner's Seventh, reminding in its harmonization and instrumentation of Richard Wagner, whose passing had inspired the second (Adagio) movement, was performed brilliantly.

A vivid illustration of an Italian approach to Sebastian Bach was afforded by Vittorio Gui, who directed Three Preludes in a colorful adaptation for orchestra made by the conductor. Knappertsbusch's masterful stick was utilized in the performance of Beethoven and Brahms symphonies, but Edwin Fischer surprised musical gourmets with a rarely heard delicacy, Mozart's Eighth Serenade, for four orchestras. Three of the orchestras were hidden away so as to achieve a singular echo-like effect. Some unfamiliar night pieces for orchestra by the same composer were heard in the Residential courtyard, with only candles as lights for the musicians, who played without a conductor. Elly Ney, devoting her piano recital to Schubert, won rapturous applause, especially with the "Wandererphantasie."

An outstanding item of sacred music was the Bach concert played in the Cathedral on Austria's biggest church organ, equipped with 101 stops, when Marjorie McClung (New York) sang some arias, revealing a true and warm soprano voice distinguished by clarity of diction.

What many lovers of Salzburg cherish is its specific atmosphere of festive, gay cosmopolitanism. What with the modified program, the different patronage and the political note in evidence, the general mood was not exactly the same as that of past seasons. However, according to information, there is an intention to recover for Salzburg its international importance and patronage.

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Commerce and Finance

Consensus Is Roads Will Be Permitted Small Wage Reduction

Business and Industry

Reports of Price Cutting in Steel Sheets Disturbing

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Steel men were troubled today by reports of more price cutting on products of the big mechanized continuous strip and sheet mills constructed in recent years.

In trade circles it was reported "independent" steel makers had slashed the price of galvanized sheets, an important finished item, as much as $4 a ton.

Keen competition for business in hot and cold rolled strips and sheets, particularly from the large automobile companies, was said to have resulted in one of the most unstable pricing situations the industry has seen in years.

Reduction of $6 a Ton

Bolstering previous reports of additional cuts of $2 a ton on sheets, the "American Metal Market," a trade publication, said "the market in hot and cold rolled strips and sheets is now $6 a ton under prices ruling a few weeks ago."

"Hot and cold rolled sheets are quoted at $2 further decline without any official announcements being made," the trade publication said.

"Sellers also made open quotations on galvanized sheets, reducing the former recognized base price by $3 to $4 a ton, quoting from 3.30 to 3.35 cents a pound at the leading basing points."

While making no formal comment, spokesmen for some of the big steel companies indicated leading sellers would meet competition at lower prices where reductions definitely had been established and it was necessary to secure business.

Whether the price-cutting would spread and increase pressure for reduction in wages was a question the industry waited for events to answer.

Administration Disturbed

The "American Metal Market" said there was some hope the old prices would be restored since the lowered quotations threatened to increase losses on sales.

In comment on the price reductions, the trade publication charged "some steel producers have gotten the industry into serious trouble."

"The whole steel market is much disturbed," it continued, "because where cuts occur in one line consumers have ground for suspicion that there will be cuts in some other lines.

"Steel prices were too low as it was, in view of high wages, increasing taxes and mounting overhead.

"The reductions of last June should not have been made and there is strong ground for suspicion that it was the menacing attitude of the Administration, in various respects, that was at the bottom.

"But it cannot be contended that the Government was in any way responsible or has any liking for the recent concessions, which are having a most unsettling effect upon trade just at a time when better conditions were looked for."

Sharp Newspaper Advertising Gains Made in September

NEW YORK (AP)—The Bureau of Advertising, Newspaper Publishers Association, reported a "sharp turn upward" in newspaper advertising.

New figures from Media Records, Inc., released by the bureau showed retail advertising had increased from 86.8 per cent in August to 92.2 in September, with general product advertising jumping from 73.6 to 80.1 and automotive from 48.8 to 58.4 over the same period. Only financial advertising remained about the same as August.

Media said total display linage, retail and national, had increased from 81.6 per cent in August to 88.2 in September; classified from 87.8 to 90.1. All the ratios are relative to the volume of the same month in 1937.

The bureau said the September improvement had offset heavy losses in trend in July and August.

It said that from current contacts with national advertisers and agency executives, the bureau has recognized an increased interest in newspaper advertising.

"Much of this interest centers about material on the successful use of newspaper space by national advertisers which the bureau has released in connection with the recent expansion of its research program," the bureau said.

Cuban Sugar Exports

NEW YORK (AP)—Cuban exports of sugar from Jan. 1 to Oct. 8 totaled 2,128,202 long tons, raw value, a drop of 3.5 per cent from 2,204,448 in the comparable 1937 period, according to Havana advices to Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers.

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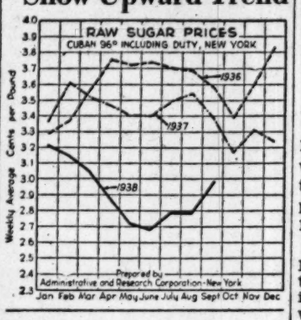
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15

Raw Sugar Prices Show Upward Trend



Price Reduction Declared to Be A Sound Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In a pamphlet issued by the Public Affairs Committee, low prices and large-scale production are upheld as sound business policy. The pamphlet is based upon a study called "Industrial Price Policies and Economic Progress," by Edwin G. Nourse and Horace B. Drury, published by the Brookings Institution.

The pamphlet, in emphasizing the power of the modern industrial executive to adopt a sane pricing policy, declared that: "Instead of adding costs together in order to arrive at a price, aggressive business men have started with the needs of the consumer and his ability to buy, and then set about finding a way to satisfy these needs at a price the consumer can afford to pay."

Much of the progress of American business since the Civil War is attributed to this "dynamic approach" to the problem of pricing.

The pamphlet cites illustrations of three specific ways in which American business has successfully reduced prices without curtailing profits. These are as follows:

"1. Articles have been frequently redesigned so as to make them simpler and more efficient, or cheaper materials have been substituted for more expensive materials without sacrifice of quality.

"2. Increased output has often made it possible, by spreading the cost of the overhead, for each article to be turned out more cheaply.

"3. Adoption of a more flexible policy with regard to charging overhead costs has also made it possible to open new markets by a policy of price reduction."

Falling Income Seen Basis for Extending Freight Rate Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The country's major railroads presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission evidence of declining revenues to support their request for an indefinite extension of freight rate increases on bituminous coal.

Surcharges allowed a year ago will expire Dec. 31 unless the commission grants an extension.

Dr. Julius H. Parmelee, director of the Bureau of Railway Economics of the Association of American Railroads, testified he believed class I railroads would have a net deficit in 1938 of $150,000,000 to $175,000,000.

The railroads introduced an exhibit showing the net deficit in the first seven months of 1938 was $184,461,188. In the corresponding 1937 period the same railroads had a net income of $58,091,104. Dr. Parmelee said improved business conditions would reduce the deficit accumulated in the first seven months of 1938. The exhibit showed that despite the October, 1937, rate increase, the gross freight revenue from coal dropped from $360,429,872 in the first seven months of 1937 to $255,029,051 in the first seven months of 1938.

Biddle Case Turned Down by High Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—An attack on constitutionality of the Federal Trade Commission's interpretation of a section of the Robinson-Patman Act to prevent price discrimination failed in the Supreme Court.

The tribunal refused to review a decision by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals against the Biddle Purchasing Company of New York and a group of wholesalers and manufacturers.

The section in dispute makes it unlawful under certain circumstances for anyone to pay, or receive, a commission "except for services rendered in connection with the sale or purchase of goods."

Companies challenging the section were found by the Trade Commission to have violated the provision.

Their petition said the Biddle company, which sells a market information and purchasing service to wholesalers, contracted with sellers of commodities to dispose of their products.

Sales were made to wholesalers and commissions received by Biddle from the sellers were credited against its regular charge to wholesalers for the information service.

The petition said the trade commission found the practice objectionable "on the apparent theory that such services as are rendered to the seller by Biddle company are donated to the seller since Biddle company is the agent of the buyer."

Consumption of Crude Rubber Off in September

NEW YORK (AP)—Consumption of crude rubber by manufacturers in the United States in September was estimated by the Rubber Manufacturers Association at 37,823 long tons compared with 38,170 in August and 43,945 in September, 1937.

Domestic stocks of crude rubber at the end of the month were placed at 276,586 long tons against 277,463 at the close of August and 186,193 a year ago.

Gross imports were 37,374 long tons against 31,099 in August and 56,049 in September, 1937.

Compromise Seen Likely Result Of Rail Wage Debate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Persons close to President Roosevelt's Fact-Finding Board predicted today it would recommend a compromise adjustment of the proposed 15 per cent rail wage cut.

The board, appointed by the President in an effort to avert a threatened strike in the railroad industry, began work on a report which it must complete by Oct. 27.

Board Chairman Walter P. Stacy, Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, closed three weeks of hearings yesterday with a statement in which he compared the wage dispute to the price which producers receive for eggs.

Chickens and Railroads

It is well, he said, for the producer to obtain the highest possible prices for his eggs, but if his chickens become distempered, he is forced to devote some of his efforts to helping the chickens regain their health.

Some hearers inferred that Judge Stacy was comparing the price of eggs to the price of rail labor and the chickens with railroads in financial straits.

Representatives of the rail brotherhoods declared another statement by the chairman indicated the board would consider the workers' contention that rail wages should not be based entirely on "ability to pay" but on humanitarian and economic factors as well.

"The time has come in this country," Judge Stacy said, "when the man who earns his daily bread by the muscle of his arms or by the cunning of his hands deserves a larger share in the profits of his toil. But what is said of profits is not true of deficits. The two are not the same."

Says Wages "Out of Balance"

The railroads contended in closing arguments that the 15 per cent wage reduction was necessary if the industry was to survive.

J. Carter Fort, chief railroad counsel, said one-third of the nation's carriers are in bankruptcy or on the verge of it.

Te asserted rail wages were "out of balance," because they were higher than those paid in other industries. He contended that if they came down, the nation's economy would be on a sounder basis.

Charles M. Hay, representing the 18 brotherhoods who have voted to strike Dec. 1 rather than accept the pay cut, argued that a railroad wage reduction would pull the whole economic structure down with it and would prove "suicidal" for the carriers.

Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School and Prof. Harry A. Millis of the University of Chicago are serving with Judge Stacy on the president's board.

DETROIT (AP)—Easier loans and fewer laws were proposed today as Government benefits for railroads by C. R. Gray of New York, Vice-Chairman of the board of the Union Pacific Railway.

Mr. Gray, member of President Roosevelt's committee named to recommend corrective laws for carriers, told the Economic Club that "first and foremost" Congress and legislatures should "refrain from passing laws which create additional and unnecessary expense in the guise of safety." As examples, he mentioned the full-crew and train limit measures.

It would be "most helpful," he added, if the Reconstruction Finance Corporation could loan money to railroads "without the imposition of highly restrictive conditions with respect to security." He pointed out the railroads paid back with interest "practically all" of the $1,000,000,000 loaned to them during their post-war rehabilitation.

Regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Gray said, prevent railroads from building up surpluses in boom years to carry them over depression years. Had the 1930 rates been in effect during 1937, he said, the roads would have earned an additional $461,593,944 to offset 1938 business losses.

O'Neil Wants Higher Rubber Export Quota

NEW YORK (AP)—Expanding of the rubber export quota from the Far East was advocated by William O'Neil, President of General Tire & Rubber Co., who has just returned from abroad.

"America will need more rubber next year than British and Dutch producers are allowing it to have this year, and I hope there will be an increase of 10 per cent in the rubber quota for export from the Far East during the first quarter of 1939," he said.

Not only are American manufacturers consuming more rubber than is being shipped in, but stocks of tires in manufacturers' hands have become depleted and must be replenished, he added.

The quota for the final quarter of 1938 was 45 per cent, unchanged from the preceding quarter.

"The quota should be set at 55 per cent for the first quarter of 1939," Mr. O'Neil asserted. "Unless more rubber is received, the price of crude is likely to soar dangerously."

U. S. Rubber Increases Tire Price in Some Lines

NEW YORK (AP)—Officials of the United States Rubber Company said an "adjustment upward" has been made in the price of "some inactive tire sizes."

There was no change in prices for popular sizes, the officials said.

Officials would make no formal announcement of the price increase in some lines, and would not disclose the extent of the upward adjustment.

However, in industrial circles, it was reported the increase was from 2 to 5 per cent, principally in bus and truck tires.

Will Politics or Economics Fix Rail Wage Award, Street Asks

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Now that the rail wage hearings at Washington are over, Wall Street is speculating about the award prospects. The proposed 15 per cent wage cut looks mighty big to share-owners and no small pickings to bond-holders. It is more than the total of earnings available for stockholders in most recent years, including 1937 and 1936. For prince-or-pauper roads like New York Central it amounts to considerably more than recent earnings on the common stock and to about 50 per cent of fixed charges.

However, it doesn't look as through the roads would get the cut, or anything but a small part of it. The recent run-up in rail shares was not predicated on any optimism over the hearings at Washington, convincing as the roads' arguments sounded to Wall Street and unconvincing as sounded those of the brotherhoods. The rise was due chiefly to the fact that the recent smart increase in the Federal Reserve Board's index of production means a correspondingly smart recovery in the lucrative less-than-carload business of the road, and that means an even larger percentagewise increase in net operating income and net earnings.

A Political or Economic Award

The guesses on the wage-cut range from 7½ per cent (half the roads' request) down to nil. Last year the rail workers got an increase of about 8 per cent above their 1929 rates; some people think it might be rescinded, giving the roads about $130,000,000 in lowered operating costs, but most people here think this is too optimistic.

The guesses revolve about the question of whether the award will be given on a political or an "economic" basis. The political basis is enshrined in the "mass-purchasing-power" theory, popular at Washington and heavily stressed by rail labor at the hearings. It was made clear in the dedication by rail labor of their data submitted in the hearings, to Franklin D. Roosevelt and the 27,000,000 who voted for him.

So traders are combing the records of the three judges, Landis, Millis, and Stacey. It is a pretty academic trio, and as Rexford Guy Tugwell once told this correspondent six years ago, most (collegiate) economists now favor a managed economy; and the managed economy is being sold to the country by people who believe the mass purchasing power theory. Comparisons are being made here between the plight of the rails and that of the steel industry, which cut prices of everything but tinplate this summer but has not yet cut wages, for reasons which are generally taken here to be political.

The "economic" arguments for a wage cut are thought here to be sound. (Economics has been called the dismal science, and ever since its founding it has been used to justify low wages). The railroads are losing money, skimping maintenance, and cutting staffs, while their employees are getting better wages than they got in 1929, with living costs lower than 1929.

Managements' Reasoning

Apart from ethics, the rail managements say, and it sounds plausible, that if they didn't have to pay such high wages, the savings wouldn't be hid in a bag but would go into circulation just the same, but for better maintenance, faster and lighter equipment, and perhaps, even, for interest payments.

The fact-finding board has to report to the President by October 27. That will be before the elections. Then a cool-off period of 30 days more is required under the Railway Labor Act. After that the roads can go ahead and deduct 15 per cent from each pay envelope, and the employees can go ahead and strike.

If they do, rail managements have clearly indicated that they will take no steps to break the strike.

The Wall Street Journal published a table Monday morning showing how a 15 per cent wage cut would have affected certain roads if it had been in effect during the last eight months. A few out of the 18 roads in the list show the following estimates:

	Actual net loss, first 8 months of 1938	Net loss had 15 per cent cut been in effect
B. & O.	$12,865,000	$6,065,000
Boston & Maine	2,830,000	997,000
N. Y. Central	20,515,000	3,782,000
Pennsylvania	x6,695,000	x25,395,000

x Net income.

Those Labor Proposals

Meantime the railroad rehabilitation program proposed by the rail labor people at the recent hearing has been taken with salt here. The suggestion the roads install "light and high-speed equipment" is called a general version of the 70-car bill. The suggestion of coordinated control of all transportation is called a little late; it is virtually in effect now. The suggestion that the roads retire bonds and finance with stock is said to be hamstrung by the dividend restrictions proposed. Proposal that the ICC fix rates to ride rigidly through good and bad times is considered too simple.

Meantime a conference will be held this Thursday, sponsored by the Association of American Railroads, to discuss amendments to present railroad bankruptcy laws (Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act). Five roads will be represented, the Seaboard Air Line, Lehigh Valley, Milwaukee, Frisco, and North Western. Though four of these are bankrupt and only one on the edge (Lehigh), it is rumored they will discuss amending 77 to make possible "voluntary reorganizations" for Border-line roads like Lehigh

Cotton Consumed In September Is Well Below 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cotton consumed during September totaled 534,037 bales of lint and 70,991 of linters, compared with 561,406 and 70,218 during August this year, and 601,305 and 74,167 during September last year.

Cotton on hand Sept. 30 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,107,388 bales of lint and 263,389 of linters, compared with 1,052,631 and 270,281 on Aug. 31 this year, and 986,249 and 169,031 on Sept. 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 13,013,410 bales of lint and 97,189 of linters, compared with 9,825,616 and 96,249 on Aug. 31 this year, and 6,880,029 and 53,389 on Sept. 30 last year.

Exports for September totaled 388,658 bales of lint and 15,323 of linters, compared with 200,851 and 14,740 during August this year, and 617,444 and 12,597 during September last year.

Cotton spindles active during September numbered 22,188,618 compared with 22,152,526 during August this year, and 23,888,686 during September last year.

August consumption included cotton growing states 456,669 bales compared with 472,693 in August this year, and 511,690 in September last year and New England States 61,673 bales, compared with 72,870 and 73,921.

Sept. 30 stocks included:

In consuming establishments in cotton-growing states, 930,306 bales, compared with 851,213 for Aug. 31 this year, and 802,104 on Sept. 30 last year, and in New England States 134,186 bales, compared with 153,970 and 145,040.

In public storage and at compresses in cotton-growing states, 12,954,163 bales, compared with 9,757,377 and 6,817,955, and in New England States, 49,371, compared with 56,527 and 51,609.

Mexico City Sees Significance In Marland's Visit to Cardenas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Lively speculation has been aroused by the recent visit here of Gov. E. W. Marland of Oklahoma, who, although he has disclaimed any official mission, received extraordinary courtesies from the Mexican Government. Governor Marland was for many years one of the foremost independent oil operators in the United States and this has led to the conjecture here that he may make an alliance with the Mexican Government for the solution of its knotty petroleum problem.

Governor Marland refused to reveal the nature of his hour-long interview with President Cardenas, saying that "We talked about everything under the sun" but he commented at length on the oil controversy. It could, he said, be settled "between the Mexican Government and the companies, without interference from anyone."

During his governorship of Oklahoma he organized the Inter-State Oil Compact Commisison for the conservation of oil reserve, in which the governors of many of the oil-producing states joined. It was accordingly as a conservationist that he spoke when he said: "The common welfare of the United States and probably the safety of the Nation depend on the maintenance of good neighborly relations with Mexico and Venezuela and the continued flow of oil from these countries into the United States."

This flow, he said, should be limited for three or four years in order to protect the 300,000 small wells now being pumped. However, the United States conservation program calls for a reserve of 13,500,000,000 barrels, of which 10,000,000,000 should come from the United States and the rest should be imported, he held.

Governor Marland classified Mexico's barter of oil for German machinery and the consequent displacement of American goods here as "an unfortunate but natural sequence of events." It is, however, less dangerous, he said, than the sale of large quantities of United States oil to Japan.

One interpretation of Governor Marland's activities here is that he may be seeking the post of technical adviser on petroleum to the Mexican Government. If this proves correct, his many years of experience in the oil business have qualified him to be of invaluable aid to the Government.

As head of the Marland Oil Company which he organized and built into one of the major independent companies operating in the Southwest he directed extensive operations in all branches of the industry. It was during this time that he also gained national fame as a philanthropist when he presented the State of Oklahoma with the "Pioneer Woman" statue which was erected near the company's headquarters at Ponca City, Okla.

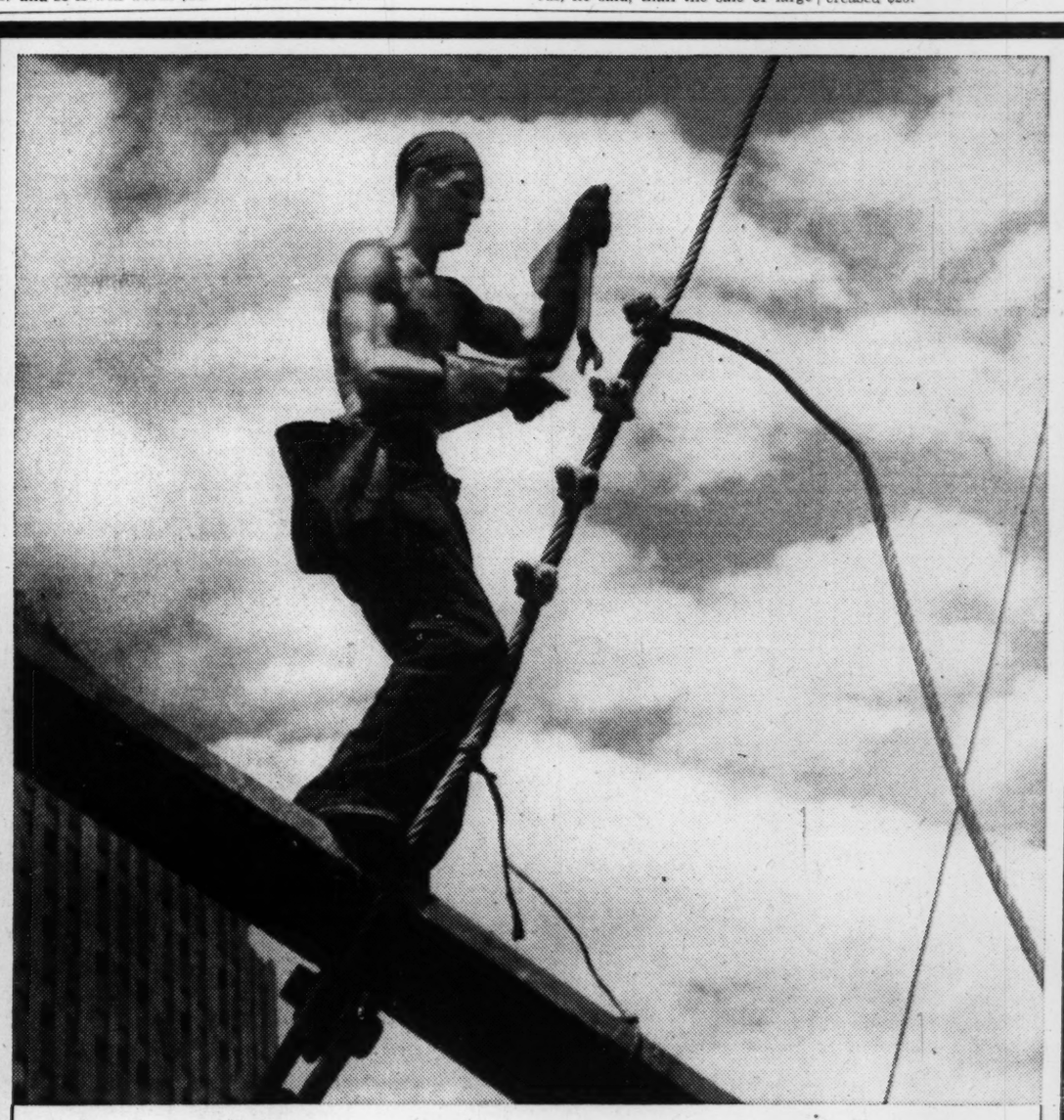
About 1929 the Marland Oil Company was bought by the Morgan interests and became the Continental Oil Company, still operating under that name. He then entered politics, served two years in Congress, and in 1934 was elected Governor of Oklahoma. Since he was recently defeated for the United States Senate and his term as Governor expires in January it is believed that he is eager to return to the oil business.

Politically he is in an excellent position to make an alliance with the Mexican Government. He formerly held oil properties here, near Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, and during a controversy in 1920 between the big oil companies and the Mexican Government he and Joseph Guffey, now Senator from Pennsylvania, sided with the Government.

Ford Cuts Prices on Two Zephyr Types; Raises One

DETROIT (AP)—The Ford Motor Co. announced price reductions on two Lincoln-Zephyr body types and a price increase on one other type.

The factory price of the four-door sedan was reduced $15 and that of the two-door coupe-sedan was reduced $25. The coupe price was increased $25.



CONTROL and a good sense of balance are essential to the steelworker—and to the business man.

Successful management of a manufacturing business depends on a combination of three principal elements: sales, production, and sound finances. Experienced business men know how quickly serious dangers may arise if these elements are not kept in proper balance.

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Banks should be conservative during periods of inflation and stoutly reliable in times of stress. For more than a century, in booms and in panics, The National Shawmut Bank of Boston has afforded outstanding protection to depositors and borrowers.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.) 2,400,000
Previous day 2,522,960
1938 volume to date 222,597,803
1937 volume to date 321,657,643

Rally in Motors Converts Market Losses Into Gains

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—A late rally in motors, together with persistent strength of aircrafts and several specialties, revived a sinking stock market today and converted early losses into gains of fractions to around 3 points for selected issues.

The upward reversal followed a statement by Chairman Sloan of General Motors announcing re-employment of 35,000 workers during the next two weeks and restoration of pay reductions of office workers instituted last February. Mr. Sloan also expressed optimism over the sales outlook for new cars.

Previous to much-needed stimulation, the list extended its Monday's decline by as much as 2 or more points in fairly active dealings. In the last minute buying rush the ticker tape was behind 3 minutes. Transfers approximated 24,000,000 shares.

Anaconda and American Smelting were under pressure, along with other coppers, as the export price of the metal along with scrap and futures slipped following yesterday's abandonment of production restrictions by the international cartel in London.

Quiet strength was exhibited by aircrafts, distillers, and a number of specialties. Among these were Douglas Aircraft, North American Aviation, Curtiss-Wright, Bendix, National Distillers, Schenley, Distillers Corp., American Commercial Alcohol, N. Y. Shipbuilding, Woolworth, and Yellow Truck.

Among the curb were American Gas, Midvale, Aluminum of America, and Seversky Aircraft. Electric Bond & Share was heavily sold at a fractional decline. Consolidated Copper, Mountain City Copper, and United Gas were in arrears.

Rail Bonds Lower

Bonds today closely copied the trends of recent sessions with a further dip in rail loans and a new climb in selected utilities.

After several sessions of profit selling the rails still lacked effective support and it looked as if traders had taken to the sidelines to wait for a decision on the wage dispute.

Moving up with utilities were a number of industrial liens which became attractive to buyers on reports of improving profits.

United States Governments suffered a mild reversal, slipping off 1-32d to 5-32ds on a small trade.

Moderately ahead at the start of the final hour were American Telephone 3¼s of '66; Columbia Gas & Electric (May) 5s, Goodyear 5s, International Telephone 5s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, and Consolidated Edison 3¼s.

Fractions to 2 points lower were Western Union 5s of '60, Northern Pacific 4s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Studebaker 6s, and Santa Fe 4s of '95. Some loans of Southern Pacific and Southern Railway recorded gains.

Important foreign groups were steady.

Grains Off as Corn Hits 4-Year Lows

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP)—Active trading in corn at times today tumbled that grain to fresh four-year bottom price records.

Lard and soy beans went down with corn to record low levels. Wheat also declined, influenced by big receipts at Winnipeg and by slowness of export demand.

At the close, Chicago corn and wheat futures were but little above the day's bottom figures, each ⅛-½ lower compared with yesterday's finish, corn, Dec. 43⅞, May 47½-⅝, wheat, Dec. 64⅜-½, May 65⅝-¾, and oats ¼-⅜ off.

California's Oil Producing Capacity Higher in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—An increase in the productive capacity of California oil fields by 110,000 barrels a day during August brought the estimated production capacity on Sept. 1 to 1,834,000 barrels daily, the highest on record, according to the current Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank.

Actual production, though, was held down in August to a daily average of 673,163 barrels, 2 per cent more than July. The recent steady increase in potential production has been credited to the combined results of discovery of new producing areas and technical progress in drilling.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market steadied in late dealings today after early weakness and prices regained some of their losses. British gilt-edged securities showed fractional gains at the finish, while the oil group was weak on continental selling orders and talk of lower gasoline prices. Trans-atlantic shares were easier following the Wall Street trend and the industrial section was mixed with tobaccos in supply. Foreign bonds held steady.

Paris: Banking shares and government bonds closed firm in the Bourse today, rentes advancing 20 to 125 centimes and Bank of France shares up 65 francs. The international group was mired with Suez Canal gaining about 150 francs and Royal Dutch losing 100.

Liverpool: More favorable Argentine weather and crop reports and easiness in Winnipeg prices today caused wheat futures to decline and close ¾d to 1⅝d net lower.

Trade and local buying in cotton futures was influenced by strength of the spot situation. Easier overseas markets caused light hedging and liquidation late in the session and final prices were 1 point higher to 4 lower.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56¼	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	56	56	56	+ ⅛
123¾	119⅜	Abbott pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 6
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	46	46	46	Oct 13
12¾	6⅛	Adams Exp (.10e)	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
23	14⅛	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	2	23	23	23	
30	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅝
67⅛	40	Air Reduction (1a)	18	66½	64¾	65¾	— ¼
1⅜	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	32	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ¼
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	8	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	16	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	27	12⅞	11½	12½	+ ¾
17⅛	8	Alleghan pf $40 ww	3	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ¾
17½	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	4	13¾	13	13¾	+ ¾
19⅜	15¼	Allegheny-Lud Steel	19	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	12	13½	12¼	13½	+1
197	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	7	194½	189	194½	+ ½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	2	10½	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 17
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	3	13½	12¾	12¾	
12⅜	4½	Allied Stores	40	12	11¼	12	+ ¾
69	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	68	67½	68½	—1
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1¼e)	47	52¾	51	52¾	+ ¼
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	6	3½	3	3½	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	5	22	22	22	
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	66¼	65¾	65⅞	— ⅝
28½	26	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	6	26	26	26	— ½
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	15	21	20¼	20¾	— ½
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	12	9	8	8¼	—1¼
42¾	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	7	42⅝	42	42¼	— ¼
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	19	102¾	102	102¾	—1
173	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	173	172½	172½	— ½
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	6	29¾	27½	29¾	+1½
53	27	Am Car & F pf (2½e)	3	47¾	47	47¾	— ¼
23⅜	9½	Am Ch & Chl (1.55e)	22	23¼	21⅜	23⅛	+1⅛
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	Oct. 4
119½	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	12	120⅛	119½	120½	H+1
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ½
14⅜	9	Am Coml Alcohol	25	14	13	13⅜	+1
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	9	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	7	5½	5¼	5½	
6¾	4	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	17	17	17	—1¼
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	6	21½	21½	22½	
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	6	11	10⅜	11	— ⅛
12¾	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	12	11½	11½	Oct 17
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	8	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
30	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
44	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	43	42½	42⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	8	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ¼
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	4	16¼	16	16	— ¼
8¾	4⅛	Am International	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	12⅜	Am Locomotive	16	24½	22¼	24¼	+1¼
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	5	70	70	70	
17⅜	10	Am M & Pdy (.80)	7	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ¼
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
45	23	Am Metal (½e)	26	42⅞	41½	42⅞	— ⅛
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	174	7⅛	6¾	7	
44¼	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	15	42¼	41	42¼	— ⅝
39¾	16½	Am P&L $5 pf (2½k)	7	38	36½	37⅝	— ⅜
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	85	18½	17¾	18¼	+ ¼
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	48	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛	+ ⅜
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	2	67	67	67	—1½
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	3	17	16¾	16¾	
20⅝	7⅛	Am Seating	5	19½	18⅜	19½	
58½	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (2¼e)	64	56⅜	54¼	56⅜	+ ⅛
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	132½	132½	132½	+1
60	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60	60	60	
35	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	29	33½	32	33½	+1
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	2	8⅛	8	8	— ⅜
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	6	18	18	18	Oct 17
11	20	Am Sugar Ref	9	27½	26½	27⅛	+ ⅜
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	107	105¼	105½	Oct 11
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Oct 17
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	146½	145½	146⅜	— ½
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	4	89½	88¾	89¼	— ⅛
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	89⅛	8¼	89⅛	— ⅛
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147½	147½	147½	
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	30	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	6	Am Water Works	108	13¾	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	89½	89	89½	+4½
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	9	6¼	6	6¼	
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	3	38½	38	38	—1
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	20	9	8⅜	9	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	2	41½	40	41½	+1¼
42⅛	21	Anaconda	341	40¼	38⅜	40⅛	+ ¼
57½	29	Anacon W & C	6	56½	54	56½	+2
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	3	19¾	13¼	19¾	— ¼
20½	10	Andes Copper	5	20	20	20	+ ⅜
4½	2	A P W Paper	6	3	3	3	
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	9	28⅛	27	28⅛	Oct 17
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Oct 13
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	13	6	5⅞	6	
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	4	49½	49½	49½	Oct 14
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug12
48½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	7	44¼	43⅜	43⅝	— ¼
11¾	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	16	11⅛	11	11½	+ ⅛
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	6	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	21	11⅜	10⅞	11½	+ ⅜
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	Oct 14
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	63¾	63⅜	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	—1
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	70	38½	37	37¾	+ ⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	7	59¾	59¼	59⅝	— ⅜
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	9	25¾	24	25½	+ ⅜
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	5	7½	7¼	7¼	Oct 14
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	3	23¼	23	23¼	— ¼
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	4	108	107¾	108	+ ¼
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	15	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
62	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	4	60	60	60	Oct 17
7⅜	4⅛	Atlas Tack	2	7½	7½	7½	Oct 14
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	9	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Austin Nichols	3	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	187	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ⅜

B

12¼	5	Baldwin Loco ct	104	12⅜	11	12¼	+1
11	4	Balt & Ohio	59	8⅞	7¾	8⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	15	9⅜	9	9¼	
26	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33½	33½	33½	Oct 13
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	35	22⅜	20¾	22½	+1⅜
13½	5	Barker Bros	6	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ¼
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	32	16⅞	16⅛	16¾	+ ¼
19	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	5	18⅞	18⅜	18¾	+ ¼
19⅛	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	6	19⅛	19	19⅛	
100⅛	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Sep 26
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	3	114½	114	114	Oct 14
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (1½e)	1	8	8	8	
33	75¼	Belg R Rt pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
24½	8¾	Bendix Aviation	439	25	23	25	+1⅛
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
54	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	8	52	50	51½	+1¼
67⅝	39¾	Beth Steel	126	64⅝	62½	64½	+1
17⅞	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
108½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	106	105	106	+1
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	29	28½	29	— ⅛
21¼	9¾	Black & Decker (¼e)	6	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
19¼	10⅝	Blaw-Knox	12	18	17⅜	18	+ ⅜
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	100	29¾	28¾	29½	+ ⅛
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	10	29¾	28½	29⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 11
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	21	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
36½	16½	Borg-Warner	31	35¾	34⅜	35¾	+1½
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	3	3	3	3	
27	14	Bower Roll Bear	6	25¾	25⅛	25¾	— ⅛
8⅛	4	BrewingCorAM (⅜e)	4	6	6	6	
13¼	5⅞	Bridgeport Brass	23	12⅜	12⅛	12½	
37⅛	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (½e)	65	36⅞	34⅜	35¾	H+1
40¼	20	Briggs&Strat (2¼e)	2	38	38	38	
40⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	5	40	40	40	
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	3	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	12	11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	6	32¼	32	32	+1
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	18	21½	20⅜	21	— ½
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	35	35	35	Oct 8
11¾	5½	Brlwick Balke (½e)	8	11¾	11	11¾	+ ⅛
13¼	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	10	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ¼
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	129	6½	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	84	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+ ¾
23¾	13¼	Bullard Co	5	22¾	22½	22¾	— ¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	17	34⅞	34	34¼	— ¼
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	13	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	64	19¾	19	19¾	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	Oct 17
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 30
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	21	21	21	— ½
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	22	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	8	13⅜	12¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	6	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ¼

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	6	21⅜	21	21	
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	22	2¼	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	5¼	Calumet & Hec	69	9¾	9¼	9¾	
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	13	19¾	17¾	19½	+1½
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼a)	21	17¾	16¾	17¾	+ ¾
8⅝	5	Canadian Pacific	15	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	1	36	36	36	— ¼
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	9	8¾	8½	8½	Oct 14
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	4	18½	18	18½	+ ¼
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	2	4½	4½	4½	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	4	96¼	94½	96¼	+ ⅛
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	8	54	53½	54	—1
106⅜	100⅛	Caterpil Tract pf (5)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Oct 5
25⅝	9	Celanese Corp	34	23¼	22⅜	23¼	+ ⅝
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	93	93	93	Oct 17
29⅝	12½	Celotex Corp	4	28½	27⅝	28	+ ¼
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	24½	23¾	24½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	20	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 14
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	Oct 17
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	44	54¾	53	54¾	— ⅛
12⅝	4½	Certain-teed Prod	25	12½	11½	12	+ ⅛
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	9	28¼	27⅜	28½	+ ⅛
12¾	6	Checker Cab	2	10½	10½	10½	Oct 14
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	99	34¼	32½	34¼	+ ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	+5½
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (2.20e)	4	42	42	42	Oct 17
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 10
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	4	3	3	3	
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	8	1	1	1	
⅞	⅛	Chi & N West pf	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	6	⅝	½	½	
5⅜	1¼	Chi Great West pf	1	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	Oct 17
15⅞	8⅝	Chi Mail Order	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	8	⅝	⅛	⅛	
1⅞	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅜	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	7	17¼	16¼	17¼	+ ⅛
37⅜	23	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37⅛	37⅜	37½	+ ⅛
44	37⅛	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	5	41½	40	40	—2
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	/ ⅜
2½	1	Chi Rock Is 6% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Chi Rock Is 7% pf	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅝e)	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
19¼	13	Chickasha Cot (⅜a)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	10	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
82⅞	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (⅜e)	205	83¾	78⅞	83¾	+3¾
13½	8⅛	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
5½	2	City Stores	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
27	19⅝	Clark Equip	8	27	25½	27	+ ¾
28⅝	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	4	28	27	28	+ ¼
49¾	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	24	50⅞	48¼	50	+1¼
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	4	22½	22	22	— ⅛
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	2	132	131¼	132	
61	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	61	61	61	Oct 14
14⅝	7⅛	Colgate Palm P(1½a)	15	14¼	13¼	14¼	+ ¾
103	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	45	39¾	36½	39¼	+2¼
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	17½	17	17½	— ⅛
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	4	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
23¾	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	17½	17	17	—1¾
9⅞	5½	Col Gas & El	192	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅛
83	57	Col Gas pf A (6)	1	80	80	80	—3
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	1	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
35⅞	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	33¾	32½	32½	Oct 17
10	5¼	Colum Carbon (4)	5	96⅛	94	95	—3
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	5	96⅛	94	95	— ¾
55¾	23	Comi Credit (4)	14	55½	54⅝	55½	+ ⅜
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	6	105	104½	104½	Oct 14
59½	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	14	59½	58½	59½	
111	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	2	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	Oct 7
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	47	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	+ ¼
2	1	Com'with & South	287	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
50¼	25	Com & So pf (3)	5	50	48½	50	
28	22⅛	Comwith Ed (1.60)	73	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	3	28	27⅞	28	
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 8
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	86	18⅜	17⅝	18⅜	+ ⅜
10⅛	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	9	10¼	9½	9½	Oct 17
33	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	142	32⅞	32	32⅜	— ⅜
102¾	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	14	102¾	102⅜	102⅝	+ ½
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	9	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
10	4½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	17	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+ ⅞
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	27	8¾	8½	8⅝	
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 15
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	4½	4	4	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Oct 11
91½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	91½	91⅜	91½	Oct 15
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	16	17¼	16½	17¾	+ ½
26⅞	8⅜	Cont Bak A	81	23¾	22	23¾	+1¼
2¼	1¼	Cont Bak B	17	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	97	16⅞	98⅞	— ½
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	15	44½	44	44½	
113½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	Oct 5
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fibre	3	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	12	34½	33⅜	34½	+ ⅜
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	6	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	45	27⅞	26¾	27⅞	+1¼
19½	10	Cont Steel	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 17
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	9	68¾	67¾	68⅜	—1⅝
170½	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	170½	170½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sales of Cotton Cloth Off Sharply But Prices Hold

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Oct. 18—Trading in primary cotton gray goods markets was noticeably less active during most of the past week and total sales for the week dropped to hardly more than half the yardage coming off the looms. This is the first week since early last month that sales have dropped substantially below the volume of consumption, but prices were fairly well maintained at the higher levels achieved during the active trading.

Several large buyers reported having purchased print cloths in large lots at the close of the week at fractional concessions from the previously recognized market, but most mills continued to maintain prices on the ground that the large deals put through in individual quarters were not a criterion to govern the rest of the market.

Finished goods markets were reported very active, and some of the high grade lines of percales were advanced in price from a basis of 10½ cents to one of 10¾ cents.

The 39-inch, 4-yard, 80x80 print cloths figured very heavily in the buying flurry at the close of the week. More than 2,000,000 yards of this one construction were sold for October-November delivery at 6⅜ cents, which compares with a general market level of 6½ cents prevailing throughout most of the week, on forward delivery goods.

Sheetings were moving moderately and at very firm prices. Carded broadcloths were active by fits and starts, with prices holding unchanged. The 80x60s sold the middle of the week to the extent of more than half a million yards in one day, the price being 5 cents flat. On the 37 inch 4.10 yard 100x60s trading was in smaller volume and the prices held around 6½ cents for spots.

Osnaburgs sold rather well, at unchanged prices. Wide goods of this type were moving in quantity into various mechanical trades, including the automobile industry.

In the fine combed goods division there was some increased trading in combed broadcloths, enough to cause an advance of a quarter of a cent in prices on the 128x68s at 9½ cents, though its companion construction 136x60s, which generally sells at the same price, was still being traded this week at 9¼ cents.

A famine in slack and medium twist voiles is reported and buyers have been unable to get quick deliveries. The price has remained unchanged, however.

Spun rayons are getting a lot of attention, and some claim they are sidetracking some of the fancy cottons in the summer sportwear field.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	107.4	107.2	107.4
3	3¼s '41	107.19	107.19	107.19
1	3⅜s '47-'43	110.4	110.4	110.4
8	3¼s '45-'43	109.28	109.26	109.27
1	3¼s '46-'44	109.28	109.28	109.28
4	4s '54-'44	114.18	114.14	114.14
6	2¾s '47-'45	106.28	106.27	106.27
36	2½s '45	106.5	106.5	106.4
3	3⅜s '56-'46	113.14	113.14	113.14
4	3¼s '49-'46	109.1	109.1	109.1
4	4¼s '52-'47	119.1	119	119.1
1	3⅜s '52-'49	108.28	108.26	108.26
4	2½s '53-'49	102.16	102.12	102.12
11	2½s '52-'50	102.20	102.20	102.02
6	2¾s '54-'51	104.3	104	104"
1	3s '55-'51	107.1	107.1	107.1
18	2¾s '60-'55	104.18	104.17	104.17
3	2¾s '59-'56	103.12	103.11	103.11
10	2¾s '63-'58	102.22	102.22	102.22

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '47-'42	106.8	106.6	106.6
30	2¾s '47-'42	105.11	105.11	105.11
3	3s '49-'44	106.19	106.19	106.19

Home Owners' Loan

4	2¾s '49-'39	102.18	102.18	102.18
37	2¼s '44-'42	104.10	104.8	104.8
31	3s '52-'44	106.16	106.14	106.15

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '47	99	99	99
1	Alleghany 5s '50	34½	34½	34½
24	Alleghany 5s '50 st	32½	29	31½
5	Allegh Val 4s '42	104	104	104
4	Allied Strs 4½s '50	94¾	94¾	94¾
3	Allied Strs 4½s '51	93¾	93¾	93¾
41	Allis Chalm 4s '52	111⅛	110⅜	111⅛
8	Am & For P 5s 2030	59¼	58¾	59¼
1	AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
16	Am T & T 5½s '43	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
5	Am T & T 3¼s '56	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
5	Am T & T 3¼s '61	104½	104¼	104¼
5	Am WW&E 6s '75	101	101	101
23	AnacondaCop4½s '50	106⅜	106	106
20	Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98⅛	98⅛
65	Arm Del 4s '55	98⅜	97¾	97¾
1	AT&SF 4s '95	106	105½	105½
3	AT&SF 4s '95 reg	103	102	102
12	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	93⅛	92⅛	92⅛
2	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	91	91	91
3	AT&SF 4s 1909-55	90½	90⅛	90⅛
18	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100⅜	100	100
1	AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	106	106	106
7	A C Line 1st 4s '52	85⅜	84¾	84¾
5	ACL cit 4s '52	66⅛	65⅞	66
16	A C Line 4½s '64	68	67½	68
1	A C Line 5s '45	81¾	81¾	81¾
30	Ark & Doan 6s '48	30	30	30
13	B&O rfg 6s '95	20	19⅝	20
1	B&O 1st 5s '48	47⅜	47½	47½
12	B&O rfg 5s '95	19¾	19	19¼
4	B&O 5s '96 F	19⅝	19¼	19¼
1	B&O 5s 2000D	18	18	19
35	B&O cv 4½s '60	15½	15½	15½
36	B&O 4s '48	47⅛	46¾	47
19	B&O 5s S W '50	31	30⅝	31
4	Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	101¾	101¾	101¾
6	Beth Stl 4¼s '50	106	106	106
16	Beth Stl 3¾s '56	100⅛	99⅞	100
36	Beth Stl 3⅜s '52	96¼	95⅜	96⅛
1	Bost&Me 5s '67	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
3	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	65½	65	65½
57	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106¾	106¼	106¾
8	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	98⅛	97¾	98⅛
62	Buf R&P 4½s '57	27	26¾	27
1	Bush Term 5s '55	46¼	46¼	46¾
7	Can Nat 5s '69	115½	115½	115½
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114	114	114
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113⅝	113⅝	113⅞
15	Can Nor 6½ '46	122	121⅞	122
9	Can Pac 5s '44	111¾	111¾	111¾
7	Can Pac 5s '54	97⅝	97½	97½
6	Can Pac 4½s '46	96⅛	96	96
4	Can Pac 4½s '60	92½	92½	92½
20	Can Pac 4s perp	82⅛	82⅛	82¼
1	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	5½	5½	5½
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	9½	9½	9½
7	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	101½	101¼	101½
3	Cen NY Pow 3⅜s '62	106¾	106½	106½
21	Cen Pac 5s '60	56¼	56¼	56¼
7	Ch Pac 1st 5s '49	72	71⅞	72
3	Ch R R N J 5s '87	27¼	27	27¼
2	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	22½	22½	22*
1	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	25	25	25
6	Certain-td 5½s '48	85	84	84
2	C&Ohio cn 5s '39	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	C&O 4½s '92	118	118	118
2	C&O 4½s '92 reg	112	112	112
2	C&O 3½s '96	95	95	95
11	C&O rfg 3½s '96	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Chi & Alton 3s '49	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71	94¼	94¼	94¼
10	CB&Q gen 4s '58	96½	96⅛	96⅛
3	CB&Q 4s III '49	102⅜	102½	102½
15	CB&Q 3½s III '49	98	97⅝	97¾
2	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14½	14½	14½
11	Chic-Gt West 4s '59	20½	20	20*
11	Chic Pac 4s '75	4¾	4¾	4¾
55	CMSP&P rg 5s 2000	3⅜	3⅛	3¼
10	CM&SP 4½s '89	25	24½	25
3	Chi&NW 6½s '36	17½	16½	16½
10	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10	10	10
6	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17⅞	17¾	17¾
2	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	5¾	5¾	5¾
5	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9¼	9¼	9¼
3	Chi&NW 4s '87	14½	14	14
1	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4¼	4¼	4¼

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
8	CRI&P 4s '88	17½	17¼	17¼
2	CRI&P 4s '88 ct	17	17	17
55	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7⅞	7¾	7¾
5	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7½	7½	7½
1	CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	68½	68½	68½
1	CTH&SE inc 5s '60	48½	48½	48½
5	Ch Un Sta 3⅜s '63	105¼	105¼	105¼
8	Ch&W Ind 4s '52	90¼	90¼	90¼
2	Childs Co 5s '43	76	76	76
1	Cinn Gas &El3¼s '66	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6	Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
14	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76½	76½	76½
1	Col P& I 5s '43	101	101	101
3	Col&So 4½s '80	43	43	43
1	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	96¾	96¾	96¾
34	ColmbiaG5s '52 May	96¾	96½	96¾
6	ColmbiaG5s 1961	95	94¾	94¾
7	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103	102⅞	102⅞
16	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	105½	105½	105½
5	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	109	109	109
143	Comwl Ed cv 3½s '58	110¼	109½	110¼
1	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
98	CmEdcv 3½s '58 new	110½	109½	110¼
17	Con Edis 3½s '48	106	105⅞	106
16	Con Edis 3¼s '48	106½	106	106⅛
14	Con Edis 3½s '58	103¾	103½	103⅝
3	Con Edis 3½s '56	104½	104¼	104½
10	Con Oil 3½s '51	103¼	103	103¼
2	Consol'n Coal 5s'60	49	49	49
1	Consum Pow 3¾s'65	109	109	109
3	Consum Pow 3½s'70	106½	106½	106½
2	Consum Pow 3⅜s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
6	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	103¾	103½	103½
2	Container 5s '43	97¼	97	97
2	Crown Cork 4s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
23	Dayton P&L 3½s'60	108¾	108	108¾
41	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	55	54½	55
2	Del P&L 4¼s'69	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	D & R G 5s '51	107¼	107	107
3	D & R G 4s '36	13	13	13
3	D & R G West 5s '55	4¾	4¾	4¾
14	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	4¾	4	4½
1	D & R G West 5s '78	10	10	10
1	Det Ed 4s '65	111	111	111
1	Det T Tun 4½s'61	99	99	99
1	Dul Missabie&I3½s'62	104½	104½	104½
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	111	110⅞	111
1	El Paso NatGas4½s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
23	Erie rfg 5s '67	13¾	13¾	13¾
3	Erie rfg 5s '75	13	13¾	13½
3	Erie gen lien 4s '96	19¾	19¾	19¾
3	Erie cv 4s '53 A	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	Erie cv 4s '53 B	16¼	16¼	16¼
3	Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Fed Lt &2T 5s '42	100½	100	100
16	Fla E Cst 5s '74	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
28	Gen Cable 5½s'47	100	100	100
3	Gen Mot Acpt 3s '46	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
8	Gen Mot Acpt 3¼s'51	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
11	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	61	61	61
8	Goodrich 4¼s '56	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
7	Goodrich 6s '45	100	99¾	99¾
27	Goodyr 1CT&E 5s '57	103¾	103¼	103⅝
9	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	93⅜	93	93
1	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	79¼	79¼	79¼
1	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	98	98	98
16	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	93½	93½	93½
10	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	85	84	85
3	GulfMob&Nor 5½s'50	79½	78¾	79½
1	Gulf M&N 5s '50	72	72	72
16	Gulf St Util 4s '66	107	106⅝	106¾
2	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101½	101½	101½
15	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	33	31	31
5	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	50¾	50	50½
8	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14½	14½	14½
11	Ill Cen 4s '53	46½	46½	46½
11	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	42	41⅝	42
1	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	49	48	49
4	Ill Steel 4½s '40	105⅞	105⅛	105⅞
4	Interb R Tr 7s '32	56½	56¼	56½
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	31	31	31
3	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	58⅛	58¼	58¼
1	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	57	57	57
7	Interlake Iron 4s '47	88¾	88¾	88¾
6	Int Gr Nor 1st 6s '52	18¼	18	18¼
21	Int Hydro El 6s '44	77½	76	77
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	49¾	49¾	49¾
2	Int Paper 5s '47	94	94	94
14	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	100¾	100¾	100¾
20	Int T&T 4½s '52	69½	69	69¼
39	Int T&T 5s '55	73	72	73⅜
1	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1	KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	21¾	21½	21½
1	K C South 5s '50	69½	69½	69½
1	K C South 3s '50	70½	70½	70½
3	K C Term 4s '60	107	106½	107
4	Kans G&E 4½s '80	105	105	105
1	Keith B F 6s '46	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Kinney Co 5½s '41	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
10	Kresge Found 4s '45	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Kresge Found 3½s '47	100	100	100
12	Lac Gas 5½s '53	57	56	56
23	Lautaro Nit Inc '75	33	33	33
10	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	75	67½	75
11	Leh S&N 4½s '54C	69⅝	65	69⅝
1	Leh Val Coal 6s '43	76	75¾	76
11	Lehigh Cal 5s 2003	17½	17½	17½
7	Leh Val 4½s 2003	14¼	14	14¼
3	Leh Val 4½s '2003 asd	14½	14½	14½
16	Leh Val 4s 2003	14¾	13⅝	14
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14	14	14
15	Louisia A Ark 5s '69	82½	81¾	82
2	Lou&Jeff Bdge 5s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Lou&N 4½s 2003	89½	89½	89½
6	Louis & N un 4s '40	100¼	100	100
1	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81½	81½	81½
1	L&N Pad&M 4s '46	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
4	Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	106½	106¼	106¼
1	Maine Cen 4s'45	72	72	72
3	Manati Sug 4s'57	30	30	30
6	Manhat Sy 4s'90	28¾	28⅝	28¾
3	Market St Ry 7'40	60	60	60
11	McCrory Stre 5s'51	106¾	105½	105½
6	McKes&Rob 5½s'50	104¼	103¾	104¼

G. M. to Re-employ 35,000 Workers And Restore Pay Cuts

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 —The General Motors Corp. announced today it would reemploy 35,000 additional workers within the next two weeks.

At the same time Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman, said salary cuts made last winter would be restored.

The increase in employment, it was said, was in connection with expansion and production of 1939 models.

"Our new models have been well received," Sloan said. "There appears to be a greater interest than existed a year ago."

Mr. Sloan added the reception given new cars convinced General Motors officials "that the trend of consumer buying when retail deliveries of new cars can be made to customers in volume will be found to be substantially improved over that existing during the past few months."

"Therefore," he continued, "the corporation feels justified in increasing its current production schedules by revising upward the plans made last summer, as well as in readjusting its general operating program to a higher level of volume."

The salary adjustments, it was explained, will take the form of restoring compensation of those receiving $300 a month or less to the level existing February 28, 1938, when the reduction became effective.

Pay restorations, the statement said, would be made on an individual merit basis effective Nov. 1 and would be applied only to domestic operations. It was estimated about 30,000 salaried employees would be affected by the wage adjustments.

With the addition of the 35,000 added workers, it was estimated, the huge motor producer will have approximately 165,000 factory workers on its payrolls.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Canada & Dom Sugar Co. Ltd (new)	37½c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
No Am Aviation	40c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Sterling Alum Pro	50c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 1

Stock

Dickey (W S) Clay Mfg Co pfd vte	non-cum $1.00	..	Oct. 20	Oct. 10

Extra

Canada & Dom Sugar Co Ltd		..	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Merch & Mfrs Securities pf pf	26c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 9

Initial

Okla-Interstate Mining pf A	$1.57½	..	Dec. 10	1

Accumulated

De Met's Inc $2.20 pf	55c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Loblaw Groceterias Inc 1st pf	$1.75	..	Oct. 31	Oct. 1
US&Mtl Securities 1 pf	$1.25	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 28
Wood, Alexander & James 7% 1pf	$1.75	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 19

Regular

Alce (AS) Co	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Amer Fidelity Co	$1	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 15
An-C Tel 5½% pf	68¾c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Cam Fire In As	50c	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Comw Inter Cp, Ltd	4c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 15
Cons Fin, Ltd, pf	25c	S	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
C Co P&L 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Eastern Town Tele	36c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 12
De	18c	..	Apr. 15	Dec. 31
E&BS Tel 4% gtd	$1.00	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Emp Gas(Dal, Tex)	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
FTBCp $3.50 c pf	$7½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Gen Cigar 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
G&Co (Chas) pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Indust Tr Co (Providence, R I	$2	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Johnson Ranch Royalty	$2	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
La F & Lt $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Lynchburg & Abingdon Telegraph Co	$3	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Mer&MfraSecA&B	15c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 9
Morris Plan Bank (Bridgeport, Ct)	35c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
Munsing Paper Co 5% 1st pf	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Nashua & Lowell RR Corp	$3.50	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Nation-Wide Securities Co (Col) Ser B	..	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Oahu Sug Co Ltd 10c		M	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Ont & Quebec Ry	$3	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Do deb	2½%	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Pneumatic Scale	30c	..	Nov. 10	Oct. 25
Royal Bk of Canada (Montreal)	$2	Q	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
St Louis Ref & Cold Storage Co	$1	S	Oct. 31	Oct. 20
Do 6% pfc pf	$3	S	Oct. 31	Oct. 20
Simpson (R) Co, Ltd, 6% pf	$1.50	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Universal Commd Cp 5c		M	Oct. 27	Oct. 15
U S & For Secur 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 28
Walton (Chas) & Co (Win-Sal,N.C.)$1.50		Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Wentworth Mfg Co 10c			Oct. 28	Oct. 22
Do $1 conv pf	25c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Whitaker Paper Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 17
Yuba Cons Gd Fds 10c		..	Nov. 1	Oct. 13
Zeller's, Ltd, 6% pf	37½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15

*Payable 30 cents in cash and 70 cents in $1 par Class A stock.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Oct. 18

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity	
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.74½	$4.8397	
Cables	4.75⅛	4.74⅜	4.8397	
France—franc	.0266	.0265½	.0279	
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1692	.1695	
Swits'l'd—franc	.2270	.2268	.231	
Italy—lira	.05261¼	.05258¼	.0526	
Germany—mark	.4008	.4008	.4033	
Holland—guilder	.5443	.5445	.5	
Sweden—krona	.2449	.2448	.4537	
Norway—krone	.2389	.2388	.4537	
Denmark—krone	.2126	.2124	.4537	
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267	
Greece—drachma	.0088	.0087½	.0220	
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382	
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0245	.0245	.0351	
Finland—finm'k	.0212	.0212	.0426	
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961	
Poland—zloty	.1844	.1844	.1899	
Port'gal—escudo	.0438½	.0438½	.0748	
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101	
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298	
	South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.3500	.3525	.7187	
Brazil—milreis‡	.0500	.0500	.3025	
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.3060	
Peru—sol	.2125	.2125	.4740	
Uruguay—peso‡	.4100	.4150	1.7510	
	Far East			
Japan—yen	.2773	.2772	.8440	
India—rupee	.3555	.3554	.8180	
Java—florin	.5457	.5457	.8806	
Hong Kong—dol	.2934	.2934	*	
Shanghai—dol	.1890	.1875	*	
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5545	.5530	.9813	
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000	
	Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9856	.9869	1.0031	
	Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2015x	.2015x	.8440	

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. x Nominal.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	Tokyo El Lt 8s '53	52⅞	52½	52½
1	UnStlWks6½s '51A	40¾	40¾	40¾
2	Uruguay 8s '46	51	51	51
3	Uruguay3¾s4¼sa78	43¼	43⅛	43⅛

Total today, 4,181,000; previous day, 6,852,626; week ago, 7,381,533; year ago, 20,770,000; two years ago, 12,406,000. Jan. 1 to date, 1,440,126,805; year ago, 2,317,340,575; two years ago, 3,819,343,000.

Foreign Bonds

1	Alp Monty 8t 7s '55	35	35	35
6	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	82½	82½	82½
3	Argentine 4½s '71	89½	89½	89¾
6	Australia 5s '55	103	102¾	102¾
5	Australia 5s '57	103	102¾	102¾
5	Australia 4½s '56	100½	100½	100½
1	Belgium 6s '55	103½	103½	103½
1	Berlin City 6½s '50	20½	20½	20½
4	Berlin City 6s '58	20¼	20¼	20¼
3	Berl City El 6s '55	26	26	26
5	Brazil 6s '41	14½	14	14½
9	Brazil 6½s '26-'57	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Buen A 3s '84	42	42	42
7	Canada 5s '52	111¼	111	111¼
6	Canada 4s '60	110⅜	110	110⅜
2	Canada 4s '67	99	99	99
3	Carlsbad 6s '54	20	20	20
3	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	16½	16½	16½
11	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	17	16½	17
1	Chile 7s '42	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Chile 6s '60	18¾	18¾	18¾
4	Chile 6s '61 Jan	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
3	Chile 6s '61 Feb	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
3	Chile 6s '67 Sept	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
2	Chile 6s '62	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
12	Chilean Mun 7s '60	16	16	16
16	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	18¾	18¾	18¾
20	Colomb 8s '61 Oct	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Colom Mt Bk 6½s '47	25½	25½	25½
3	Copenhag 5s '52	97½	97½	97½
2	Copenhag 4½s '53	95	95	95
1	Cordoba City 7s '57st	63	63	63
3	Cordoba Pv 7s '42	81¾	81¾	81¾
29	Denmark 6s '42	104¾	104½	104¾
21	Denmark 4½s '62	99¼	99	99
2	Dom 5½s '42	65	65	65
2	El Salvador 8s '48ct	16	16	16
11	TideWatAssoc 5½s'52	105¼	105¼	105¼
4	Un El Mo 3¾s '68	109	109	109
4	Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	108½	108½	108½
12	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111¼	111½	111½
1	Un Pac 3½s'71	94½	94½	94½
31	Un Pac 3½s'70	94	93⅞	94
2	Un Clg-Wh Strs 5s'52	76¾	76¾	76¾
1	Unit Dyng 5s'53	75½	75½	75⅝
18	US Steel 3¼s '48	104½	104	104½
9	Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	91½	91½	91½
8	Utah P&L 5s'44	93½	93	93
2	Util P&L 5½s'47	83¾	83¾	83¾
8	Util P&L 5s '59	53¾	53¾	53¾
5	Vandalism 5s '41	95½	95½	95½
18	Wabash rfg 5½s'75	12¼	12¼	12¼
4	Wabash 1st 5s '39	45½	45½	45½
18	Wabash 5s 76B	12	12	12
13	Wabash 4½s'78C	11	11½	12
6	Walwrth 4s '55	69¾	69¾	69¾
7	Warner B

N. J. Legislature Votes for Inquiry Into WPA Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 18—An investigation of Works Progress Administration alleged abuses in New Jersey is demanded in a resolution adopted by the special session of the Legislature forwarded to Harry L. Hopkins, Federal WPA Administrator in Washington, today.

Introduced by State Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, Republican Floor Leader, the resolution charges that WPA workers in Essex and other counties are being coerced to support William H. J. Ely, Democratic candidate for United States Senator. It was adopted with the Democratic minority in the Senate voting with Republicans for it, Democrats holding they have no reason to fear such an inquiry.

Abuses Charged

"It is alleged," the resolution says, "that unfair political abuses and practices have been allowed to creep into the administration of the WPA in our own State, as well as in other parts of the Nation, particularly in connection with the assignment of unemployment.

"Any traffic in human suffering and misery for selfish or political purposes is abominable, abhorrent, and un-American and contrary to the pledges on the part of both our Government and the great parties whose members sit in the councils of that Government."

Campaign Disclosures

The legislature, meeting after a four-month recess, also voted to ask the United States Senate Campaign Investigating Committee to "make a full and complete public report of its findings, so that those responsible may not hide behind the cloak of secrecy, but may be held publicly accountable for their misdeeds."

A report by the Financial Assistance Commission, which supervises and directs State participation in relief, was placed before the lawmakers. The Commission estimates that relief costs for the current year will be approximately $24,000,000. If these figures prove accurate, the State will have to raise $10,000,000 more than has thus far been provided by unemployment aid, and municipalities will have to add $2,000,000 to their heretofore fixed contributions of $4,000,000, exclusive of administrative costs, the Commission estimates.

Air Warning Net Passes First Test

FORT BRAGG, N. C., Oct. 18 (AP)—The Army Air Corps has ended a long series of tests to determine the efficiency of civilians in detecting "enemy" planes—even at altitudes as high as 25,000 feet—and the work of the 2,000 volunteer observers drew high praise from officers.

Maj.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Corps, said the civilian air warning net "resembles very closely what I visualize as required for our great industrial centers should war come" and added that the tests "dispel any doubt we may have had concerning the possibility of setting up efficient warning nets over vast areas in event of an emergency."

"Such a warning net," General Arnold said, "is absolutely essential to the success of any air defensive set-up; without such a system, neither the defensive pursuit nor the anti-aircraft can hope to cope with the modern air attack."

Most of the conclusions reached after a week of experiments participated in by "flying fortresses" and aerial squadrons from Langley Field, Va., will remain military secrets. Many new problems were developed, it was explained, and will require a detailed study by the War Department.

The air corps sent a Boeing B-17 bomber equipped with silencers through the net but the effort was described as only partly successful.

Candidate Offers Rival Free 'Ads'

ROUSES POINT, N. Y. (AP)—Leslie G. Ryan, local newspaper publisher and Republican candidate for the State Assembly, has offered his opponent free advertising space in his paper.

Mr. Ryan, in a letter to Emmett J. Roach, the Democratic nominee, Oct. 13, said:

"I plan on using a considerable amount of advertising space in the 'North Countryman' (Mr. Ryan's newspaper) to discuss the issues of the campaign. Because the space is available to me without charge, I feel that you may be placed at a disadvantage.

"I am, therefore, glad to offer you, without any charge, as much advertising space as I use myself."

Mr. Roach did not indicate immediately whether he would accept the offer.

Spain Conserves Power Resources

BARCELONA (AP)—A minor revolution in Catalonian living habits was decreed Oct. 17 by the Government in an attempt to conserve precious power resources.

All working hours were changed from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.—eliminating the long siesta which cut the traditional working day into two periods, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 4 p. m. to 8 p. m.

Use of electric lights in daytime was forbidden for all except hospitals, pharmacies and social institutions. Use by restaurants, cafes, offices, theaters and movies was limited at all hours.

The decree said that hydro-electric plants lost in the war had been replaced partly by use of plants burning imported coal. But, it said, much power is needed now to manufacture winter clothing for government troops.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Big profits selling leading $1 assortment. Personal cards—3 way plan. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 8-58, Mass.

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 223 W. Adams St., Dept. 251 Chicago.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments, Raymond and Beach Street; beautifully furnished, just completed, steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms; at beach.

HOUSES FURNISHED

FOR RENT—Attractive, comfortable, furnished, modern house; central heat, Frigidaire, garage, garden; accommodates 5; $60-$70 monthly according to term of occupancy. Box 633, Carmel, Calif.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN MONEY DAILY SELLING FOLLOWING: ONYX HOSIERY; LIBERAL COMMISSION; FREE HOSIERY BONUS. HOLLYWIN CO., 1480 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IF YOU agree to show your friends, I will send you actual sample amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. L-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, 38, with wide experience in greenhouse management, plants and flowers; indoors-outdoors; landscaping, conservatory work 10 years experience; college graduate; married. Box 12, 1293 Nat. Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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SELL NATIONALLY KNOWN PRODUCTS—Famous Everwear Hosiery, Priscilla Lingerie, other lines; build profitable business selling these competitively priced, high quality lines to friends, co-workers; big commissions; special sampling offers. Newmark Co., 154 Nassau St., New York City.

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BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Near Memorial Hall; for permanent occupancy; 2 rooms, bath, etc.; fireplace; first floor; private entrance. Tel. before noon daily, KIR. 5258. Refs. exchanged.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sublet attractive one room, dressing room, kitchen, bath; completely furnished; $48.50. Tivoli Apartments, 3237 Hiatt Place.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room, unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883

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272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass

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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

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FURNITURE FOR SALE

PIANO, furniture, rugs, trunks, luggage; very reasonable. Phone Centre Newton 0708. L. H. Nason, 86 Waban Hill Rd., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

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WELLESLEY, MASS.—6-room colonial home, oil heat, garage; near school, transportation; available at once. Wellesley 2143, evenings 2943.

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MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

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FIVE floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33rd, New York City.

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DESK SPACE—Separate half office with telephone message service. Room 403, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971.

PIANOS FOR SALE

CHICKERING GRAND. Excellent Tone. Real Bargain. Terms. Baldwin Pianos, 150 Boylston St., Boston. $125

ROOMS AND BOARD

LONG ISLAND—Elderly lady may have ideal home; every appointment; permanent if desired; $35 a week. Write Box X-85, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 51 Garrison Rd.—Spacious, comfortable room near bath; suitable for two; fireplace; newly furnished and decorated. Long. 8858.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (4-G)—Redecorated outside single-double, private bath kitchenette; elevator; piano optional; transients. EN. 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 1356 Madison Ave. (96th St.) Apt. 6-S—Large, double or single room; all conveniences; kitchen privileges. Phone Sa. 2-4783.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st (9-A)—Cheerful, new outside studios; single-doubles; innerspring mattresses, club chairs, water; refined environment.

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WANTED, Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. by couple, furnished 2 bedrooms, living room, bath; quiet, moderate rental; near subway. Write Box R-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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EXECUTIVE housekeeper, companion; capable; complete charge; drive car; will travel. Write Box A-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

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King Returns to London

LONDON (AP)—King George VI, Queen Elizabeth, and their daughters, Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, returned to London Oct. 18 from their summer vacation at Balmoral, Scotland.

European Local Classified

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies "Norlands," 23 Saunders Street.

ARTISTS

BIRKENHEAD — Illustrated brochures and tariffs, Christmas cards, calendars, postcards, portrait silhouettes, children, animals; samples sent. Margaret Holman, 45 Balls Road. Tel. 4365.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LONDON—Lady with two grandchildren and very nice home, wants care of small girls; K. G. school two doors away. TENNANT COCHRANE, 11 The Paragon, S.E. 3.

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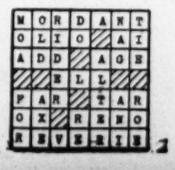

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

This is from the Philadelphia Inquirer, and has to do with newspapers in general:

SREPANAROP NOR QORNU RV-XYNUZOP. UBROR CP SZ DZOYR YZFANONGHR UZ UBRF. UBRJ NOR AXHACU, AHNUDZOF, GZZL, NSV DZOXF—NHH CS ZSR.

For Puzzlers to "Con."

This is shared by a Seattle reader. Definitions are given below for words to be filled in reading across. In a few instances, the definitions cover compound words:

CON——————
—CON—————
——CON————
———CON———
————CON——
—————CON—
——————CON
———————CON

1, To take. 2, Economical. 3, To think over. 4, Those who hide away. 5, A reader. 6, With "ice"—youngsters' delights. 7, Colored signal lights. 8, A dictionary of art.

Letter Juggling

Two different 7-letter words may be formed from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

E E E D P T S

How Many of Each?

This is also from the Philadelphia Inquirer: "A farmer planted 129 vegetables. He planted 3 times as many potatoes as onions; half as many radishes as onions and potatoes combined; half as many tomatoes as potatoes and radishes combined; and half as many beets as radishes and tomatoes combined. How many of each kind of vegetable did he plant?

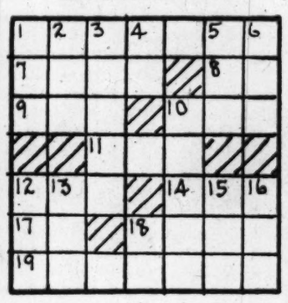
Fun With Antonyms

Today, 10 words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	majestic	blithe	
2	glossy	complex	
3	large	lowly	1
4	joyful	yielding	
5	morose	timid	
6	gradual	tarnished	
7	graphic	dejected	
8	rash	abridged	
9	solid	sudden	
10	fearless	prudent	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Sarcastic
7—Medley
8—A sloth
9—Annex
10—Grow old
11—Length-measure
12—Distant
14—Dark oily liquid
17—Bovine quadruped
18—City in Nevada
19—Dream

Down

1—Extinct bird
2—Aged
3—Amendment
4—Accomplish
5—Pony
6—Bind
10—Change
13—Because
13—Chopping implement
15—Cuckoo
16—Eggs of fishes
18—Musical note.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Sunbonnet Sue

The Scarecrow's Pocket

A Story for Children

Farmer Jones was clearing up the cornfield, heaping the brown stalks of corn into high piles. Farmer Jones was singing as he worked, "A Heigh-Nonny-Non and A Heigh Nonny Non," so loud that he did not hear Betsy and Anne coming.

"Farmer Jones," Betsy said close to his ear.

Farmer Jones jumped. "Well, well, if it isn't Betsy," he said, "and little Anne. Now what are you up to this bright October day?"

"We've come to see the scarecrow!" Anne answered.

Farmer Jones laughed. "You've come just in time," he said, "for I'm going to take him down."

Anne's eyes grew big. "We'll miss him," she said, "but I suppose you couldn't leave him in the field all winter. It's too cold." She looked up at the scarecrow dressed in Farmer Jones's old coat and pants. "He belongs to summer, doesn't he?" she asked.

Farmer Jones nodded. "Like the birds and the flowers," he answered.

Betsy sighed. "Jenny Wren's gone south," she said. "We used to see her every day when she came to the apple tree. But do you know we never found her nest. Where do you think it was, Farmer Jones?"

"Well now Betsy, perhaps it was in the cranny of the wall or in some bird-box or . . ." suddenly his eyes twinkled. "Shall we take down Mr. Scarecrow?" he asked.

Betsy and Anne agreed, and very carefully Farmer Jones took down the scarecrow, laying him on the ground. Betsy bent over him, laughing. "What a funny fellow," she said.

Anne stood close by. She was thinking of Jenny Wren's nest. "Farmer Jones," she said, "Jenny Wren didn't live in a bird-box, and she didn't live in the wall 'cause Betsy and I 'xamined every bit of it, and . . ."

Betsy interrupted her with a squeal. "There's something in Mr. Scarecrow's pocket," she cried. "What can it be?"

"An apple perhaps," Farmer Jones answered, "or a cucumber." Anne, looking up, saw his eyes dancing with fun. "Take it out, Betsy," he whispered.

He and Anne bent over eagerly while Betsy put her hand in the scarecrow's pocket. Anne could hear Farmer Jones chuckling. "One-two-three," he shouted. "Out it comes!"

"A nest," Betsy cried, "a nest all made of twigs and soft grasses. "It's, it's . . ." her eyes were dancing too.

"It's Jenny Wren's nest," Farmer Jones shouted.

Betsy and Anne jumped up and down with excitement. "Did you know—did you know, Farmer Jones?" they cried.

"I did," Farmer Jones answered. "It's not the first time Jenny Wren has built her nest in a scarecrow's pocket and it won't be the last!"

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: A blueprint of a new streamliner includes a vase for flowers in the engineer's cab. The boys in the machine shoppe will love this.

Detroit News: Hard pressed for news to fill a yawning vacancy left by the late Czech crisis, the papers have been digging up such nuggets as "Hoover Chides New Deal."

A Grebe Incubating

Monitor Camera Club from Coleman and Wilson, Saskatoon, Sask.

This Type of Bird Is Noted for Its Expert Diving and Ability to Swim Long Distances Under Water

Party Fun

Candle Blowing

Place seven lighted candles on a table. Each player should be blindfolded and turned round three times. He must then walk to the table and blow three times—but the chances are that he'll walk away from the table and start "blowing out" some other object in the room—such as a picture on the wall, or another person!

Each player is allowed to blow only three times; and if he doesn't succeed in blowing out a candle, he is out of the game. The one who blows out the most candles is declared winner.—R. R. S., Denver.

Healing

What you dislike in another, take care to correct in yourself.—Sprat.

Quotation for Today

WISDOM is knowing what to do next. Skill is knowing how to do it, and virtue is doing it.—ANON.

Begin

Lose this day loitering, 'twill be the same old story
Tomorrow, and the next day more dilatory.
Each indecision brings its own delays,
And days are lost lamenting o'er lost days.
What you can do, or think you can, begin it.
Boldness has genius, power, and magic in it.
—Goethe

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Amusement Guide

A guide to all local amusements each week, has, through advertising secured for current and forthcoming attractions, not only paid all expenses of a college man, but has earned for him a substantial weekly income as well.

The guide is a neat folder that contains, besides the changing attractions each week, constant columns of unvarying street car schedules, park locations, local buildings, and the proudest show spots of the city. Guides are placed in little boxes at popular spots where visitors to the city as well as local residents are likely to assemble.—Mrs. C. M. L., Seattle, Wash.

In Lighter Vein

No Endicotts or Smiths?

The Priscilla Alden Club will hold a public dancing and whist party Friday evening at Alsace-Lorraine Hall. The committee in charge consists of Mrs. Mary Longhi, Mrs. Edith Sgarzi, Mrs. Adele Canevazzi, Mrs. Romana Pirani, Mrs. Marmelina Balboni and Mrs. Angelina Lenari.—New Bedford, Mass., Standard-Times.

Helping Out

Little Tommy sat at the kitchen table waiting while an egg was boiling for his tea.

For a few seconds his eager gaze was fixed upon the running sands in the egg-timer. Then he reached out for it and shook it gently.

"Why are you doing that?" he was asked.

"I'm very hungry," he answered, "I want my egg quickly."—Montreal Star.

Titians and Repetitions

The late William Glackens, the eminent painter, spent a week-end some years ago with a millionaire collector of objects of art.

Afterwards on a visit to Philadelphia—he was a native of Philadelphia—Mr. Glackens was asked what he thought of the millionaire's art gallery.

"It contains," he answered, "one dubious Titian and a great many repetitions."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Daily Anecdote

Genial Taft

Throughout his life William Howard Taft was blessed with a rare good humor and a kindly and considerate manner, endearing him to all who had the good fortune to know him.

Once while campaigning in the West, Mr. Taft stopped at the home of a friend who possessed a dilapidated, wobbly house filled with rather old and frail furniture. Then, as always, Mr. Taft was exceedingly stout, and in his insubstantial surroundings there was good reason to believe that he was not wholely safe. All went well, however, until the visitor got into bed. Immediately the whole thing collapsed with a bang, landing Mr. Taft resoundingly upon the floor.

"What's the matter, Bill?" called out the host.

"Oh, nothing much," replied Mr. Taft. "But listen, Joe: If you don't find me here in the morning, look in the cellar."

Little Chauncey

"It does make one feel rather small!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Faith

San Francisco

Betty Mae, aged six, was the proud possessor of a thoroughly domesticated white cat, which she had quite unimaginatively named "Whitey." This cat had been taught to ride and sleep in a doll buggy, and otherwise to comport himself as a well-brought-up child should. It was therefore surprising, one day, to have Whitey reported missing.

Betty Mae's home stood in the midst of twelve wooded acres, and it had been hopefully suggested that perhaps the culprit had succumbed to the lure of the chase and was loath to abandon so fascinating a sport. But when the hours had lengthened into days, Betty Mae resolved to lay the problem before her Sunday School class for solution.

Accordingly, the following Sunday found her on her way to her church, three miles away—but not before she had ascertained that the doll buggy awaited invitingly in its accustomed place on the front porch!

At the Sunday School she courageously placed the matter before the teacher, enlisting her support, and receiving a prompt assurance of co-operation in return. Thus it was, that the anxious little girl was enabled to return home with a sense of load lifted and duty well done. Nor was this state of mind lessened by the welcome sight of Whitey, complacently sitting in his doll buggy, ingratiatingly purring for all the world as though nothing unusual had happened!

But Betty Mae well knew that something very important had happened, for had she not been empowered to prove, beyond a doubt, that "to the brave belong the spoils," and that "according to your faith be it unto you"? Furthermore was she not the grateful recipient of the precious knowledge that not even Whitey was beyond the pale of this influence?

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Taking Office

Question: The president, who is elected by the members from the board, is also chairman of the board. There is no express provisions when the board shall take office. In practice it has been the custom for those appointed to appointive posts by the board, and also the readers, to assume duty on a fixed date about five weeks after the annual meeting, while the board takes over its duties immediately.

(a) In the event of a meeting of members between the annual meeting and the time of taking office by the other officers, who should preside, the outgoing president or the new president?

(b) If the second meeting is an adjourned meeting to complete the business of the annual meeting, does that affect the situation?

Answer: (a) Unless the bylaws designate a specific time for elective officers to take office, the general rule is that they take office immediately. This the board properly takes office as soon as elected, there evidently being no other rule applying. The president is also an elective officer. The same rule applies to him. Therefore, the newly elected president presides at any meeting after his election—in fact, it would be proper for him to take over the office as soon as his election is announced. If this is not desired, the bylaws should fix a time, whether immediately after the annual meeting or some other time.

(b) No.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Newspapers are great educators. There is no force comparable to them. They are pulpit, platform, book, and forum—all in one.

For Puzzlers to "Con.": Confiscate, economical, reconsider, absconders, bookconner, cream-cones, red-beacons, art-lexicon.

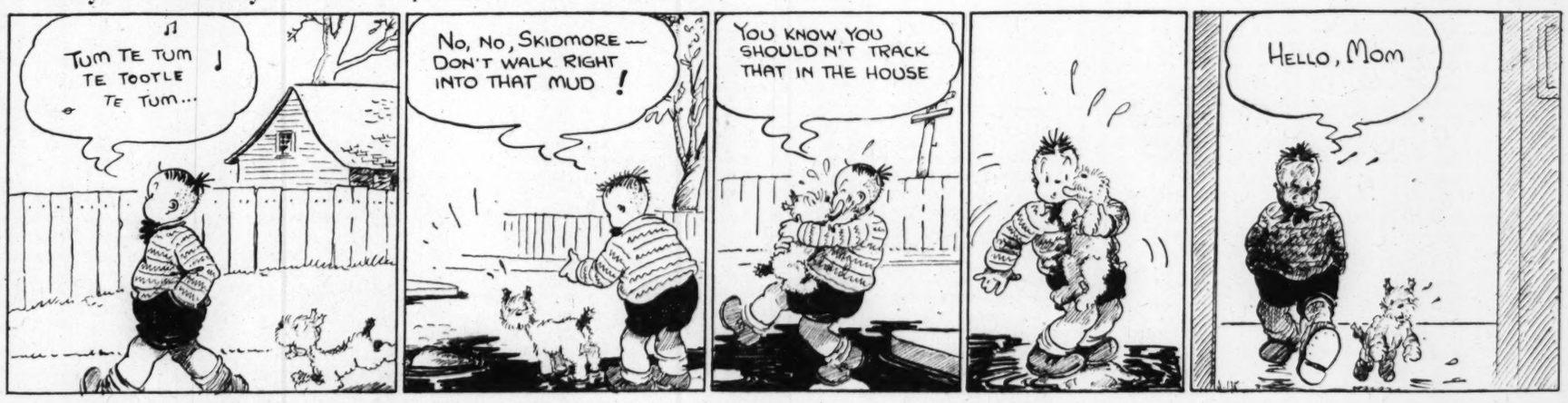
Letter Juggling: Steeped, Deepest.

How Many of Each?: 12 onions, 36 potatoes, 24 radishes, 30 tomatoes, 27 beets.

Fun With Antonyms: Majestic—lowly; glossy—tarnished; large—abridged; joyful—dejected; morose—blithe; gradual—sudden; graphic—complex; rash—prudent; solid—yielding; fearless—timid.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Soap and Water to the Rescue*

By Le Pelley


TUM TE TUM TE TOOTLE TE TUM...
NO, NO, SKIDMORE— DON'T WALK RIGHT INTO THAT MUD!
YOU KNOW YOU SHOULD N'T TRACK THAT IN THE HOUSE
HELLO, MOM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Lights Out!*

By Carmack

Buzzy came over to our house late this afternoon just as I was getting all set for a short snooze, and Boy! was he full of mischief?
A nap seemed to be completely out of the question—
But finally he left me—
And it wasn't long before someone turned the light out
And all was quiet and peaceful—

The Adventures of Waddles—*If Ted Only Knew!*

By The Hagers

SO T. FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE NEXT DAY TOOK ALL MY MODERN THINGS AWAY.
DOWN FROM THE ATTIC CAME MY CHAIR; MY OLD THINGS I PUT BACK WITH CARE.
JUST AS I FINISHED IN WALKED TED; HE'D BEEN AWAY THREE WEEKS. HE SAID,
"MOST THINGS WILL CHANGE WITH TIME, I CLAIM, BUT YOUR HOUSE ALWAYS LOOKS THE SAME."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Monopoly in New Phases

RARELY does a congressional investigating committee enter upon its work with such an expectant audience as that which awaits the National Economic Committee and its so-called anti-monopoly inquiry. Evidences of curiosity from all over the United States are more visible than are activities of the committee itself, which are naturally in a preparatory stage. Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney as chairman continues to give assurances to business such as the remark to the New York Board of Trade that the hope of the study is to make a politically planned economy unnecessary.

It is better that the inquiry should not be an occasion for "sabre rattling," in President Roosevelt's recent two-edged phrase. But the very set-up of the study and of the resolution which authorized it show that the investigation must deal with some tender and controversial phases of what is loosely called monopoly if it is to achieve its purpose. The most significant circumstance is that the various manifestations of monopoly or monopolistic control have greatly changed since the trust-busting era of an earlier Roosevelt.

Domination of an industry by sheer bigness of a single manufacturing unit may still be a factor in a few industries, such as aluminum and to a lesser degree, steel. Close collaboration among a small circle of leading producers may largely control a few others, such as motion pictures. But the far more extensive development of recent years is the maintenance of price uniformity and suspected price controls in industries consisting of a large number of producers, as in the case of oil, lumber or cement. A large group of small producers may sometimes exert as tight a control as a single large producer.

This is, of course, an abuse of the trade association, which within its proper sphere can be quite useful. Similarly, one finds that some of the most rigid price control right now is being exerted not on the initiative of producers but at the demand of large numbers of small retailers, particularly in the drug trade, who have obtained passage of the resale price maintenance or so-called "fair trade" laws in 43 states, supported by the federal Miller-Tydings Act. This was, in turn, a defense mechanism against the inroads of the cut-rate chain store. Here, instead of a monopoly dictating a price, a price is dictated ostensibly to prevent the threatened growth of a monopoly.

In his message asking the monopoly study President Roosevelt acknowledged that even competition, "like all other good things, can be carried to excess." The maintenance of economic freedom is partly a problem of maintenance of equality or balance among various economic interests and objectives. Some of the "good things" sought by other recent developments in business—such as the efficiency of large, integrated but potentially oppressive organizations or the security of the small retailer at a possibly undue cost to the consumer—may be prevented by this inquiry from going to excess.

How Not to Be a Spy

SPIES seem to be always with us, no matter in what country we live. But it is comforting, rather than alarming, to study their technique as disclosed in a current spy case. Such pathetic bungling, such ill-matured scheming as appears to have characterized the attempts of the agents whose trial is now making headlines will cause Americans little uneasiness. A man who was "not fast enough" to keep a $10 dishwashing job, and who seems to have netted about $45 in his career as a secret agent, has turned state's evidence. Out of his confessions and other evidence which has been obtained a story emerges of forged White House stationery and of a plotted kidnaping of an American army officer who was to be gassed with a fake fountain pen and robbed of mobilization plans.

The White House stationery was to be used in an attempt to obtain information from official sources who were expected to be impressed by the White House letter-head but apparently were not expected to address their answers to the White House! Perhaps someone in the spy ring finally discovered this little flaw in the plot. In any case, it seems not to have developed further, and the suddenly acquired good sense responsible for calling off this adventure appears also to have saved the Army officer from an encounter with just one more fountain pen that wouldn't write.

That some organized attempts to obtain American Government secrets for other governments have been made need hardly be questioned. The spy is a perennial. But if the testimony heard so far in the case being tried at New York is a criterion, Americans need not yet be alarmed over the efficiency of efforts to wrest their military secrets from them. On the other hand there is always the possibility that only the bunglers get caught, and that the smarter spies get away. If this is the case, Americans should be as plainly informed of the fact as they are of the captures of such agents as are currently spicing up the spy headlines.

An Independent Congress

THERE is every prospect that what Herbert Hoover chiefly appealed for at Hartford Monday night will be provided by the November elections. The coming Congress will be more independent of the President. Failure of the presidential "purge" in the Democratic primary and indications of Republican gains in several states assure such a result. It should be gratifying to every citizen who sees the importance of redressing the balance in the American system of government.

Yet there is much more to be done in the way of re-establishing congressional independence. And it would be well to recognize the forms which dependence takes. Mr. Roosevelt's control rested on three things. First was the emergency. Recent sessions have seen that influence fading. Second was the President's personal popularity. It was good politics to support his programs. According to recent polls of public opinion this popularity is still very great although there is much questioning of presidential methods.

The third factor was control of Federal funds, particularly the allocation of relief grants. Members of Congress often rest their own popularity at home upon the amounts of money they can get for their districts or states from the Federal Treasury. Under the present set-up they can be rewarded or penalized by the Executive in the distribution of such funds and may be influenced accordingly. That is the most deeply disturbing element in the situation. And it is one which threatens to be more permanent than the others. It opens the way to abuses, whatever party is in power.

The first remedy is to end executive allocation of funds. A more fundamental reform is to end the dependence of local communities on the Federal Government. As long as that exists Congressmen will be dependent on and chiefly representative of pressure groups who seek Federal grants. The key to an independent Congress is an independent and self-reliant electorate.

A Real Olive Branch

PEACE overtures between the Roosevelt Administration and the utilities somewhat resemble pre-election gestures of other years which led only to brief breathing spells. Yet there is reason to suppose that this time the hatchet will be kept out of sight even after election.

The hope resides in the decision of the Electric Bond and Share Company to register with the SEC under the Public Utility Holding Company Act. Certainly this action is propitious. Electric Bond and Share has hitherto been an outstanding opponent of SEC regulation. Its new example of co-operation is bound to be followed.

But it would be naive to see the sign as a change of heart toward Federal regulation. The utilities have realized that national regulation, with or without the "death sentence," has public and judicial approval. The Dec. 1 deadline comes ever nearer.

Some day the hatchet may be completely buried. Sufficient for the present, however, that it is out of sight. For even the acceptance of Federal regulation may facilitate a contribution from the utilities to the new recovery in the capital construction industries. The "war" between the Administration and the utilities kept the utilities out of the last recovery. Understanding has a much better opportunity of thriving when to the acceptance of the principle of Federal regulation is added actual co-operation in bringing back recovery.

All Aboard for Adventure

WHAT becomes of old trolley cars after they clatter back to the car-barn on their last trip and are succeeded by shiny new buses in many American cities? Some we've seen stood in the barn a long time, dusty and deserted, with weeds springing up around them from the dirt floor. And when the barn gave way to a building lot, the cars just disappeared one day.

But there is a better use for superannuated and superseded cars, it seems. An advertisement in a newspaper of one Eastern city discloses their new role:

> Trolley cars converted into irresistible 2-room child's playhouses; reasonable.

"Irresistible" is no doubt the word if you ask Johnny and Jane about the project—and the backyard is big enough. And please, Mr. Trolley Car Metamorphizer, leave the bell and the bell-cord on, even if you box in the wheels. And spare a few of the ancient wicker seats, too. If the curtains are not worn out, they will come into their own on a rainy day or when the sun is too hot.

So all aboard for adventure in the backyard. Joyous journeys ahead, with only imagination to determine destinations. Even the cars should be happy, filled with children's laughter on the road to the land of make-believe.

A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE release inadvertently classified New England as a foreign consumer of American goods. Especially the provinces of Maine and Vermont, no doubt.

"My Farm and I"

Book News of the Day

THE favorite way of escape for New York literati is to buy a New England farm, preferably in Vermont. The next best way, and one available at much less expense and hazard, is to read a book like Frederic F. Van de Water's WE'RE STILL IN THE COUNTRY (New York: John Day. $2.50). In it one can vicariously enjoy the pleasures of owning a white house set against a leafy hillside, with mowings, wood and pasture, apple trees, a flower garden, three dogs, and a Ruth and a Harry to perform the most necessary labor. With such honest delight and such contagious humor does the real owner write about the relation between himself and his farm that the hope of some time having a home in the country, always lurking in most hearts, grows bolder and more insistent the farther one gets in the book.

* * *

This is not the first time Mr. Van de Water has sung his seductive song. Shortly after he acquired his farm he told about it in "A Home in the Country," a witty, sympathetic account of the discovery, acquisition and settling of a 180-acre farm in Dummerston, not far from Brattleboro. In "We're Still in the Country" there is more of the same kind of thing, with a deepening realization of the effect of landholding on a man and a greater appreciation of the native Vermonters.

This time Mr. Van de Water writes about the way Vermont's spring delays its coming and about the ecstasy of its actual arrival, an ecstasy coupled with a wild urgency to do many things at once. Flowers, birds, dogs that demand to be taken for a run, gardening, and the hired man's deplorable desire to make the farm pay all clamor together for attention. The season is on, full tilt, and the author and his wife have to use all their determination not to get so involved in being busy about their place that they have no time to enjoy it.

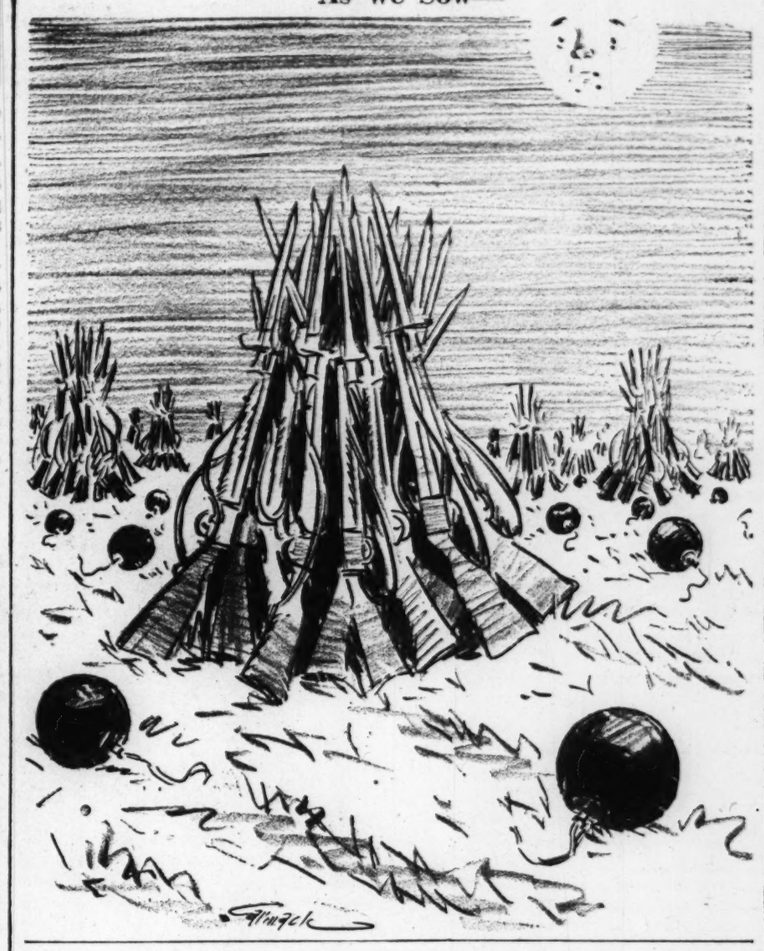
* * *

The owner says that so far he has managed to resist trying to farm for profit. He is letting a tillable farm lie for the most part idle because although he is aware of the call of the soil, he is also convinced that trying to make money out of his home would break its tranquillity. Better to pick away at a typewriter in his upper room, and limit his farming to the beautifying of his grounds.

Apparently the farm already possesses the Van de Waters as much as they possess it. They live on it the year round except for brief Manhattan vacations, and their roots are driving deeper and deeper into the soil, though they realize that they can never be Vermonters. It takes at least three generations to produce anything approximating that cautious, deliberate, tart, proud, shy, reticent, yet warm-hearted and idealistic being who is Mr. Van de Water's Vermonter. Reading about all this is sheer delight.

W. K. R.

As We Sow—



Cape Cod Interlude

ON THE evening before Labor Day twenty-one of us were gathering on our Cape Cod cottage porch to enjoy a family supper, sixteen being actually members of our immediate family and the rest being close friends. When nineteen were assembled I thought I saw the other two, boy friends of our younger generation, walking on the beach a few hundred yards away. Cupping my hands I yelled at the top of my lungs, "Hello, boys. You're invited to join us for supper, you know."

The youngsters turned and regarded me with a puzzlement that was evident even at that distance. Then one of them bellowed back, "We don't seem to know you but we'd love to come." They actually started up the bank when the two whom I had supposed myself to be calling suddenly appeared from another direction. Twenty-one threatened to expand to twenty-three but the two whom I had unintentionally bidden from the "highways and byways" suddenly succumbed to an attack of embarrassment and vanished behind the sand dunes.

The informal supper went its rather turbulent but extremely gemütlich way. Our ages ranged from sixteen to eighty-seven and totaled somewhere near a thousand. She who carried eighty-seven years and the gracious authority pertaining to them suggested that a Sunday "hymn-sing" follow the al fresco feast. It did follow, like a command performance before the queen, and was enormously enjoyed by all, including the teen-age sector of the family.

Next day, which was dedicated to labor and devoted to play, was the last and highest day of Cape Cod's summer. A tennis tournament and swimming meet filled the morning hours. A baseball game between the married men and single men of the colony filled the afternoon. Many cars were ranged along the playing field and from many of their radios came the rich voice of Franklin D. Roosevelt, for that was the day, you remember, when the head of the Democratic Party was speaking to Maryland voters. The men of Massachusetts, married and single, continued to swat the leather sphere and race the bases for all they were worth, since the PRESIDENT was not on the air, as Mr. Roosevelt himself had made clear, and they felt no compulsion to interrupt their sport for the mere head of a political party.

At dusk on Labor Day a dozen of our personal twenty-one went home for the winter. On Tuesday and Wednesday several more broke camp. On Thursday we, too, left the beloved place which had been summer headquarters of the shifting but unbroken clan. After a stay in New York and vicinity, my wife and I sailed for Europe, and in Europe I am now writing of America.

I leave you to imagine our sensations as we watched America recede. After watching, we heard our land of liberty recede. For the first two days the ship's radio brought in American stations very lustily by long wave, New York stations first, then those of Boston and of Maine cities. We heard our familiar newscasters and our favorite commentators—not to mention Charlie McCarthy. By the third day the voice of American cities grew faint. Hotel Lord Nelson of Halifax filled the air and then a St. John's station. Finally we were limited to the short wave band which still brought in Schenectady. It was a nostalgic crossing, this of '38, and the nostalgia lingers with us on terra firma. Every detail of that complex but vastly enjoyable Labor Day week end on Cape Cod stands out in high relief, for it seems the crystallization of the spirit of America.

We were all happy. No fear was in the air, but in its stead an infinite amount of laughter as one after another was victimized by stray shafts of wit. Even the titular head of the Democratic Party did not escape. He was discussing in sonorous tones a parable of two empty bottles when, wham, a married man knocked a home run. "I guess that will smash both bottles," said someone in the crowd.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

The Office and the Man

By Frank L. Perrin

ONCE in four years, nationally, and in most of the States once in two years, the emotions of a concerned and sensitive people are stirred to the depths by alarms sounded and resounded by rival candidates seeking votes which will impress them into the public service. Just now, as the eve of the November elections approaches, the hustings ring with the clamor, the din, the accusations and recriminations oratorically projected from radio amplifiers and four-corner town halls and school houses. That modesty which ordinarily forbids self-adulation is too often forgotten in the unseemly scramble for preferment. Long friendships are discarded by the gladiators who are persuaded to believe that they can succeed only as they are able to destroy the reputations of those who oppose them.

Of course no one would for a moment propose that a political campaign should be conducted after the manner of the proverbial Quaker meeting. But some master of ceremonies, some recognized authority on political etiquette, might devise a reasonable code of procedure hedged about by more or less flexible safeguards, designed to protect the candidates from their own inordinate folly and, meantime, their audiences from deplorable extravagances of invective and falsehood.

* * *

All will agree, it may be assumed, that if it were the ambition of the candidate to honestly serve the people whom he seeks to represent, rather than to serve some political party, clique or bloc, and this incidentally to his own profit and advantage, his effort would be quite sympathetically regarded. The burden imposed upon those chosen to occupy posts of authority as administrators or legislators is not onerous. They have only to see to it that the will of a sovereign people is expressed in laws enacted or reaffirmed circumstantially, and that these laws are executed or voluntarily observed.

It is not desired that the structure of society, of industry, or of political representation, be altered or appreciably changed with changing administrations. It is the belief that the new, the unique, the specially devised, the clever and the humanly-inspired must displace the familiar, the tried and the seasoned policies of government that has made it more than ever possible for the alarmist to sway a nation of free men and women and persuade them to seek new leaderships.

There is one important thing that must be realized. It is that the American voters of whatever political faith have listened to and have been made to believe many things that are not true. It is equally important to realize that many of those in positions of authority, and even in the front rank, have been deceived by designing, cunning and persuasive enemies of democracy. Those in positions of influence and power have, it must be realized, listened to advice which has caused them to be unstable, sometimes unwise, willing to temporize, always, as they have been led to believe, for the welfare and happiness, for the more abundant life of the people as a whole.

* * *

Today, if we are alert and wakeful, we may discover the operation of this subtle influence in its superlative degree of intensity. Across the country in every direction evidences are discernible that there has come the realization that what was so generously promised in the era of economic deliverance has not been fulfilled, and that it cannot be fulfilled by depending upon the methods and formulas described. If it is conceded, or granted, that the processes and expedients were known by the advisers to be ineffective, and that failure was foreordained, it must be realized that they are not the ones disappointed or inclined to be discouraged or disillusioned.

There are seriously disposed students of affairs who, perhaps not fantastically, are convinced that it was the hope of those who painted the modernistic picture of prosperity flowering in the wake of indiscriminate spending and borrowing, and of industry thriving upon thriftlessness and waste, that the awakening from the dream would set the stage for the national change which they predict and greatly desire. Across the seas, change is the order of the day. Every democratic stronghold is threatened. Make no mistake about this.

There is a responsibility which every voter must assume at this critical moment. It is the duty, as it must be agreed, of every man and woman who exercises the right of suffrage to see to it that those for whom they vote are, above all, supporters and defenders of the American form of democracy.

The Wide Horizon

How the Dictators Do It

By Alfred Bradford

IT IS an undisputed fact that, in recent years, the two Great Fascist Powers in Europe—Italy and Germany—have scored a great number of diplomatic successes over the democratic states. The Duce and the Führer, acting either independently or in close collaboration, have already reshaped the map of the European and African continents against the wishes of, and often in opposition to, the democracies. Each step gets them appreciably nearer to their well-known goals, which are European hegemony for Greater Germany and mastery of the Mediterranean with further expansion in Northern Africa and in Eastern Asia for Imperial Italy.

It is not difficult to discover the secret of the continued successes gained by the totalitarian States in the diplomatic field. It lies in a combination of factors skillfully prepared which enable the dictator to push forward his carefully laid-down scheme at the moment and along the lines he himself has chosen, thus forcing from the outset his adversary or adversaries to face the issue as moulded by the dictator himself. And propaganda fed by a well-controlled press and the wireless can win for him, for the time at least, the approval and support of his own people.

In the various coups carried out by Herr Hitler and by Signor Mussolini, such as the repudiation of the military chapters of the Versailles Treaty, the remilitarization of the Rhineland, the conquest of Ethiopia, the open Italo-German intervention in the Spanish Civil War, Austrian Anschluss, and partition of Czechoslovakia, both dictators had reckoned that Britain and France would not resort to war to oppose the German or Italian "plans." It was the certain knowledge that his war against Ethiopia would remain localized without being transformed into an European conflict that led the Duce to go straight ahead with his plan for founding an Empire.

The dictators have hitherto assumed that the democracies, unless menaced in their own countries or in their empires, would never go to war in defense of the territorial status quo established by the Peace Treaties of 1919 or to uphold international law and morality. The dictators further hold that the democracies, faced with veiled ultimatums or with accomplished facts, will always give way, because of fear, weakness, military unpreparedness or the instability of their own internal or imperial positions. The peacefully disposed democracies have thus been misunderstood by the dictators.

The dictators' tactics are sufficiently clear, and should no longer cause surprise or misgivings. Yet there are other aspects of their diplomacy which seem to be little understood by the democracies. The Fascist approach to most foreign problems is so different from that usually followed by diplomatists of democratic countries that it is often impossible to find a formula which could combine both the Fascist and the democratic viewpoint. As a rule when thorny problems are under discussion between a democratic and a Fascist Government, the former suggests a "compromise" as a way out of the difficulty. Fascism rejects the notion of a compromise.

This word, indeed, has been erased from the Fascist vocabulary. In the Fascist view a compromise is nothing but an arrangement which does not satisfy any of the parties in dispute, does not solve the question at issue and is bound to be the cause of future controversy. When confronted with a problem ripe for settlement, Fascists consider that it should receive a "totalitarian" or "realistic" solution.

Generally, however, these terms, "totalitarian," "realistic," and the like, are merely catchwords to disguise the real intentions of those who put them forward. There have been too many indications in the recent past showing that the Fascists' insistence for a totalitarian solution of problems directly affecting their interests was nothing but an explicit demand for a full acceptance of their viewpoint. To put it in a nutshell, Fascism has introduced and adopted a novel diplomatic method. In their dealings with Fascist countries the democracies appear to have no other alternative but the outright acceptance or rejection of the dictators' demands. If they accept them, they are accused of giving way to the dictators; if they reject them, they are faced with most difficult situations. Thus the ideological gulf between the democratic and Fascist States tends to become deeper and deeper, regardless of efforts by the democracies for an understanding with the dictators to preserve world peace.

Mirror of World Opinion

Red Baiting and Black Baiting

RED baiting has its exact counterpart in black baiting. There are people who see Communism in every progressive movement. There are those for whom the CIO and Communism are interchangeable terms. But John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, judging from his speech in Mexico City, seems just as ready to call anybody a Fascist who does not like the CIO. . . .

Let us hope that we are not coming to the point where whoever disagrees with Mr. Dies is a Communist and whoever disagrees with Mr. Lewis is a Fascist. Peaceful and reasonable adjustment of differences, which is the only basis on which democracy is possible, becomes extremely difficult when either party to a dispute accuses the other of being an extremist. . . .

Communism and Fascism are both real enough evils abroad, and no doubt some latent seeds of both exist here. But either can flourish only in an atmosphere of intolerance and intransigence. Responsible persons will not lightly by extravagance of speech help to create that atmosphere.—*New York Times.*